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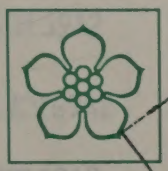

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DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE FOUNDATION OF

THE CHAPTER OF WINCHESTER,

A.D. 1541—1547.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE FOUNDATION

OF

THE CHAPTER OF WINCHESTER

A.D. 1541—1547.

EDITED BY

G. W. KITCHIN, D.D., F.S.A.,

Dean of Winchester,

AND

F. T. MADGE, M.A.,

Librarian and Sacrist of Winchester Cathedral.

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HAMPSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.

THE Editors of this Volume, the first issued by the HAMPSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY, desire to take this opportunity of thanking the REV. T. VERE BAYNE, M.A., Keeper of the Archives, Oxford, for his kindness in looking through the sheets, and for his valuable suggestions.

The thanks of the Society are also due to MR. F. J. BAIGENT for the artistic design of the Coat of Arms of the See of Winchester, which has been adopted by the Society as a badge for all its publications.

The reproduction, in Photogravure, of the Initial H of Henry VIII's Letters Patent in this volume has been the work of MR. FLEMING, Photographer to the British Museum.

The Editors venture to hope that this will not be the only volume of Documents connected with the Cathedral and St. Swithun's Priory which may sooner or later be issued by the Society.

The Council also desire to announce that all the Documents which make up the Volume of Crondal Records have been transcribed and are ready for press. It is hoped that this larger Volume may be published at an early date, and form part of the first year's issue.

A list of proposed Publications is appended to this Volume; and the Council will be very grateful for information or advice bearing on these Documents, or on any other MSS. of interest to the County.

G. W. KITCHIN.
F. T. MADGE.

DEANERY, WINCHESTER,
1st August, 1889.

PREFACE

THE eleven documents printed in this Volume are all preserved in Winchester Cathedral Library. They shew the steps by which the ancient Benedictine House of St. Swithun was quietly turned into a Dean and Chapter, immediately after the passing of that Act of Parliament in 1539, under which the larger Monasteries were dissolved, and their revenues handed over to the Court of Augmentations lately established. In the case of those eight Monasteries which had the charge of Cathedrals, in which also the Monks had the right of electing the Bishops, Henry VIII made ample provision for the sustentation of a Dean and Canons. He doubtless expected that these new Corporations, towards which he shewed much favour and some liberality, would be more subservient to him than the Benedictines had sometimes been to his predecessors; he may also have hoped that the Canonical body would shew more zeal for education, and more real religious life than had of late been shewn by the Monks. Little as the king really cared for learning, the movement in behalf of education, common to Italy and Germany, had already largely affected England, and the subject could therefore not safely be omitted from Henry's list of proposed reforms. The aims put forward, besides the augmentation of the royal income, were (1) the erection of five new Bishoprics, and (2) the establishment of eight new Capitular bodies in place of the Benedictines of Canterbury, Winchester, Ely, Norwich, Worcester, Rochester, and Durham, and the Augustinians of Carlisle; (3) the building and endowment of Grammar Schools, and

(4) of Hospitals in London ; (5) the establishment of Regius Professorships at Oxford and Cambridge, and of Trinity College in the latter university ; (6) bursaries for the support of Leland and other learned youths in foreign parts : and (7) pensions for extruded Monks and Nuns. It is clear from this enumeration that there was much that would tend towards the encouragement of learning ; and the king in the Act dealing with the subject says definitely that he is doing it, in order "that God's word might be better set forth, children brought up in learning, clerks nourished in the Universities, Readers in Greek, Hebrew and Latin, to have good Stipends." In the Statutes for Winchester Cathedral he also lays it down that he is ordering the dissolution of St. Swithun's Monastery, that "where ignorance and superstition used to reign the sincere worship of God may flourish, and the gospel be diligently preached in its purity ; and also that, to the advancement of the Christian Faith and of piety, the youth of the realm may be educated in good letters" ; the same is reaffirmed in the Letters Patent, in which the king desires "that youth may be liberally instructed in letters." Cranmer also expressed his strong desire "that the Cathedrals should be converted into Theological Colleges, with Readers in Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, and a body of students."

In addition to this true or feigned anxiety for education there were other reasons which went towards making the overthrow of the Monasteries inevitable : there was a growing dislike of the whole system among the upper and middle classes of society, and a decided opinion, not confined to those who had been listening to the new ideas in religion, that the religious houses were directly opposed, often on principle, always in act, to the spread of learning ; the king regarded them as great landlords, corporate nobles

of the old school, and far too independent, so that as his father had crushed the lay lords, so he would sweep away all independence in the clerical world ; there was also a desire on the king's part to strengthen the new Bishoprics, and to add weight to that weapon in his warfare against the Papacy, by surrounding the Bishops with a sympathetic and subservient body of men in the Chapters ; and lastly there was his continual straitness for money, and his eagerness to clutch at any source of income. The wealth of the Monasteries was great, and doubtless was much magnified by the covetous imagination of the king and those around them. Henry grasped at anything which would enable him to carry on his work and support his estate without the need for an appeal to Parliament, with all that it involved. He did not for a moment conceal his eagerness to get the monastic wealth: he had it proposed and carried in the Parliament of 1535-6 "that *to support the king's state, and to supply his wants*, all religious Houses might be conferred on the Crown, which are not able clearly to expend above £200 a year."

St. Swithun's was by no means one of these poorer Houses ; for we find that the regranted estates, after the Court of Augmentations had taken toll of them, were reckoned in annual revenue at not less than £1585. 19*s.* 5*d.* Yet, though the Priory was safe for the moment, anyone who could read the signs of the times must have foreseen that the larger Houses were respited only, not saved: and Bishop Gardiner, a consummate politician, who knew the temper and drift of the Court, had no delusions on the subject: he therefore not only desired to make the best terms he could, but probably thought that the establishment of a Capitular body round his throne in the Cathedral would, without any prejudice to the Roman theology, make

his rule more easy as well as more useful. The cooler heads within the Priory also foresaw the coming troubles, and were only too glad to make provision for themselves. Their position was becoming somewhat precarious. The tale of Monks, never quite complete, had risen to sixty in the thirteenth century ; but after the desolation wrought by that great Pestilence, the Black Death, the numbers were very much reduced, nor could William of Wykeham's encouragement and endeavours bring them up again to the old level. At the end of the fifteenth century, in 1495, I find there were only twenty-four Monks, with but four boys in the Convent School ; and at the time of which we are speaking there were probably not above thirty brethren in all : the ancient sources of income had much dried up ; in the Sacrist's Roll, printed in this Volume, we find that the Convent had to suspend its "Curialities" or gifts to the Prior and officers, to the Scholars at Oxford, and to the boys in the School at Winchester "pro cultellis suis," their trencher-money, because the money had been swallowed up in payment of the First Fruits to the King : no Pentecostals came from Surrey, "quia levari non possunt," nor anything from burials, obventions, legacies, offerings at the High Altar.

Thus things in many ways were ripening for change, even in a part of England which had so little sympathy with the different movements towards reform, that it was for many years after this time accounted the district least affected by Protestantism. It is therefore the more remarkable that when St. Swithun's and the other southern Monasteries were swept away, no voice of remonstrance was raised against it. The vehement outbursts of resistance elsewhere seem to have had scarcely an echo in Hampshire : partly because that resistance had blazed up and had been com-

pletely extinguished elsewhere, and it was felt that nothing could be saved by protests in arms; and partly because Hampshire was intensely loyal and devoted to the Crown, so that quiet lovers of the old ways contented themselves with such protests as that which stands scribbled in the margin of one of the printed Sarum Missals in Winchester Cathedral Library by one Barthelemy Hussey. "I praye God," he writes, "I maye lyve to see the Masse to be saide again—for that to see hit wolde glade my harte so muche as any thinge in this worlde." He adds the date of this sentiment in a curious bit of phonetic scribbling;—"Barthelemy Husey was XX here holle assentsteney day the xxxviii her . . . . kync Henrry the viii that herreafter . . . ." *i.e.*, "Barthelemy Husey was twenty years old on St. Stephen's Day the thirty-eighth year . . . king Henry VIII;" so that the date of his note will be some time not very long after December 26th, 1546.

The true reason why the change was so willingly accepted everywhere was that the whole was carried through without any change in worship to hurt the popular feeling, and with, apparently, no opposition within the walls. Bishop Gardiner was sagacious, a lover of learning, and therefore no great lover of monks; a Renaissance prelate who desired a reformation in doctrine and manners within the Church. It was consequently natural that when he saw that the Monastic system was to be cleared away, he accepted the inevitable without a murmur, and busied himself to get good terms for the new Chapter. He liked the thought of a more learned body at St. Swithun's, composed of Canons likely to be helpful to him; he felt too some of the popular scorn of the old-fashioned drowsy Monastic bodies, on which the new learning had failed to make impression. It was no question here of an immoral or scandalous company: St.

Swithun's was throughout its history a very reputable and well-conducted Monastery. To the Monks, as to the Bishop, the proposed change seemed not distasteful; Prior Kingsmill and his Convent made no opposition; for they hoped not to be turned out into the cold: in the new Foundation which the king proposed to establish there would be room for many of them; and the new duties would be more active, and the new position in many cases more honourable, than the old. The "vested interests" therefore felt safe; the idler men looked forward to an easier rule, the active spirits to more congenial occupations. There was no question about Lutheran opinions, nor forms of Church government or worship different from those hitherto known and accepted; it would be much as if the great reform of St. Ethelwold, who towards the end of the tenth century had replaced the Canons of the Cathedral with Benedictine Monks, were to be quietly reversed; after five centuries and a half the Canons would once more triumph over their rivals. That there were posts enough for many of the Monks is clear from the lists of the first members of the new community, printed in this Volume. There had been not more than thirty Monks; William Kingsmill, the Prior, became Dean, some of the Canons had been brethren, and, in all probability, some of the Peticanons also; the last of them is described as "Thomas Dackhinson, *a secular priest*," so that the others had been Regulars; otherwise, the fact that this one man was a Secular would not have been recorded. If there were any unprovided for after these offices had absorbed the more active brethren, they would be the old and infirm, who may have been allowed to spend the short remainder of their days within the ancient walls. There are, however, no traces of any such persons.

That the Monks acquiesced readily is shown by a remark made by Thomas Cromwell's agent, Pollard, who in 1538, in a letter to his master, describing the visitation of the Cathedral and overthrow of St. Swithun's Shrine, says that he found the Prior and his Convent "very conformable," and that he was accompanied in his work of destruction, which lasted all the night, by "the Mayor with eight or nine of his brethren, the Bishop's Chancellor, Dr. Crawford, with a good appearance of honest persons besides." It was in the year after this visitation that the dissolution of the remaining Monasteries was voted by Parliament. It is an interesting fact that just at this moment, when the estates of St. Swithun's were actually in the king's hand, some remarkable carved panels were placed in the Choir, in the pews on the north and south sides, not far from the pulpit. These are dated 1540, and are fair specimens of late, though not elaborate cinque-cento work, such as may well have been executed by one of the Italian artists who came over to England in this reign, and carved such fine work in the splendid Renaissance panels placed in St. Cross Church by Bishop Fox. The Cathedral panels, beside the Royal Arms and such Tudor emblems as the rose and the portcullis, and one or two medallions of heads, display Bishop Gardiner's coat of arms and mitre on the north side, and on the south side the Arms and interesting Prior's cap of W. K. (William Kingsmill). By the side of this, in another panel, may be seen the newly granted Arms of the Dean and Chapter, which are described in the Proclamation of Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms, dated 1st June, 1541, printed in full in this volume. Garter King's Proclamation declares that this escutcheon was newly invented for the new Corporation, and granted to the Dean and Chapter in recognition of their eminent

excellence,—an excellence which must have largely been a matter of hope rather than of experience, for they had barely been in existence a year: "Equite willeth," he says, "and reason ordayneth that the virtuouse men of laudable disposition and lyving be by their merits remunered," and he therefore grants them "a Scochen wythe synes and tokens of vertue and honour." The coat is to be "a Mynster or Churche silver-masoned sable, in the yate of the Church the Holy Image of the Blessed Trynyte, gold and sylver crowned Imperiall with a dyademe golde of the moost high and myghtie Prince the kyng their foundor, a canton partie par palle gueules and silver, a rose with the sonne beames celestiall counter-charged of the fyld, the seed pomeley gold, with these words of poisie, scilicit, Benedicta sit sancta Trinitas, as apereth depict in thys margent."

The Letters Patent of Henry VIII., which establish the new body, and secure it in its rights, powers, and privileges, are dated 28th March, 1541, and are followed by other Letters Patent, dated 1st May next thereafter, which enumerate, with most wearisome fulness and iteration, the estates and sources of income pertaining to the new Chapter. The "Book of Portions," issued together with the first Letters Patent, has preserved the names and stipends of all the new body; and a second statement of "Stipends and Salarys payd" at Christmas in the same year (1541), gives us the curious result that, while the Epistoler, the Master of the Choristers and the Vicars, the Almsmen and University Students, remained unchanged, the Peticanons appear under totally different names. Not a single name is the same in the two documents. Were the Monks originally put in these places found to be unwilling

or incompetent, and were others chosen in their stead? Or are the names so many *aliases*? In the first document the men appear under their own names, in the second the names are almost all the names of places in the neighbourhood from which the Minor Canons may have originally come: thus, we have Sir Westgate, Sir Sherborne, Sir Andover, Sir Alton, Sir London, etc.

There were twelve of these "Peticanons" appointed, and the number was made so large, not merely that each Canon might have a kind of Curate or representative, but because there had to be provision made for the serving of the many Chantries in the Cathedral; and this was a matter of some difficulty, for Chantry Priests were but little under control compared with other Clergy, and were apt to slip into loose ways, as Dean Colet found at St. Paul's.

It is probable that the next document, the "Valores Dominiorum," was compiled at the same time with the issuing of the re-grant of Estates, for it agrees closely in substance and arrangement with that lengthy paper. It is copied out in a very fine and clerkly hand, and is in admirable condition. The Proclamation of Garter King of Arms, finally closes this series, and by granting the Dean and Chapter a Corporate Seal ratifies the establishment of that body as a distinct and legal Corporation.

After the lapse of three years these documents were followed by a very important royal act. Henry VIII., on June 20th, 1544, imposed on the Dean and Chapter a body of Statutes for their better guidance, doing it of his own royal pleasure and authority. These Statutes form the basis of the later Caroline or Laudian code by which the Dean and Chapter are ruled at the present day.

In the following year we find a very significant document. It is the rough draft of a Deed of Surrender, by which the Dean and Chapter released themselves from the charge of the twelve Students in Theology,—perhaps the worst bit of work they ever did ; and the volume closes with two sets of Injunctions, issued in the first year of Edward VI. Of these the earlier are given by the King's Commissioners specially to the Chapter of Winchester, and the later are general, addressed to all Deans and Chapters. These documents shew how completely up to that time the body sheltering within the ancient Convent walls had retained its half-conventual state, bound to a celibate and common life, tonsured, still wearing the ancient dress of the Clergy, and singing the services of the Church unchanged. There is nothing here to shew the world that the movements of the Reformation, which had already elsewhere entered their later stages, had even found entrance at all within St. Swithun's gates. Hampshire was a county which clung long to the old ways, and shewed no desire for change ; everyone acquiesced quietly in what the King had been pleased to do, and was glad that no further innovation in doctrine or usage had taken place. Sir John Mason, who succeeded Kingsmill as Dean in 1548-9, and was not even in Holy Orders, but a distinguished Knight and Diplomatist, was a strong supporter of the old Faith ; and when, on the death of Edward VI., he resigned the Deanery, we find him put in places of trust, and much employed as Ambassador by Philip and Mary. In fact, the Reformation did not seriously touch the Cathedral till after the deaths of Queen Mary and her friend and adviser, Bishop Gardiner, and even then it advanced very slowly at first under the cautious steering of sagacious Queen Elizabeth. Gardiner's Chantry may be regarded as the

last outward sign of the old Faith set up within the Cathedral walls.

We shall perhaps, not be far wrong if we say that in these documents, as well as in the dismantling of shrines and the removal of objects of adoration, and in the attempt to make the Monastic body more useful under another name and with a looser rule, we have a clear example of the way in which, if left to themselves, the reform-party within the Church, which for a few years was strong and influential, and had relations with the like-minded all over Europe, would have endeavoured to satisfy the tendencies of the day: headed by the keen-eyed Bishop of Winchester, whose earlier career had in it nothing of those dark severities which clouded its last years, the more earnest and liberal-minded among the Clergy hoped to purify and invigorate religion, without in any way breaking the continuity of Church-order; they thought to infuse new life and strength into the ancient system, so as to enable it to face the expansive and even the explosive movements of the age. The stream ran too strongly for them, and by degrees the zealous Puritan spirit gained the ascendancy. Still, the progress of change in England was slow and almost gentle: it has enabled the Church of England, while, under the shelter of Royalty, it cut itself clear of Rome, to claim that it has preserved an unbroken order and unity from the days of Augustine and Birinus down to the present time, and that its Bishops are the direct successors of those great Missionaries.

I.

THE COMPUTUS ROLL

OF

JOHN BURITON, SACRISTAN OF ST. SWITHUN'S,

A.D. 1536–1537.

I.

The Computus Roll of 1537.

THE COMPUTUS ROLL of Brother John Buriton, Sacristan of the Cathedral, for the year Michaelmas, 1536, to Michaelmas, 1537, is a parchment MS., in the handwriting of some clerk attached to the Monastery, who received three shillings and fourpence for his labour; the roll of parchment itself cost fourpence (or about four shillings in our money), shewing that a well-prepared skin was of considerable value.

The Account, after stating that no arrears and no Assize-taxes had been received in the year, begins with "Pensions," or annual payments made by churches connected with the Monastery. In Winchester itself the Chapel of St. James, above the city to the west, St. Faith, near St. Cross, and St. Anastasia, where St. Paul's now stands, were in full life; but St. Pancras paid nothing "because the church was in ruins," St. Ronald's, not far from Holy Trinity Church, and the Chapel of St. Boniface, outside Southgate, were altogether disused, and also paid nothing. The same too was the case with Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight on behalf of Arreton, because that Monastery "had been suppressed by the King's mandate," under the Order of $153^{5}/_{6}$, only a year before.

Under the heading of Pentecostals, or Whitsuntide oblations received by the Mother Church, there are some interesting entries, shewing that these half-voluntary payments had much fallen off of late; thus the thirty-two shillings due from the Archdeaconry of Surrey did not

come in, "it could not be levied this year." St. Cross paid up its yearly offering of thirteen and fourpence; but neither did St. Katherine's on the Hill, nor St. Agatha's, nor St. Ethelwold's Chapel, produce a farthing; and lastly, a singular fact, at the High Altar of the Cathedral there were no offerings. There were no "Perquisites of indulgences," or other small sources of income this year,—thus the six and eightpence, price of two quarters of fine corn, to make the "panis nebularum," was not forthcoming, and the monks had to go without their "oblate" or "nebular" cakes, their thin wafer-bread of fine flour, a kind of biscuit baked on an iron plate, and given out as a delicacy on the days on which copes and albs were worn. There were no receipts for lights at the Shrine of St. Swithun this year, the stream of pilgrims having apparently dried up altogether; the Shrine, in the following year, 1538, was pulled down by Thomas Cromwell's agent, Pollard. The two hundred "floteæ" appear to have been "floats," or round pieces of cork, carrying the wicks of oil-lamps. We see under this head what was the price of their sacramental wine, and how much of it they used; the consumption of it amounted to sixty flagons; some of it was given as a kind of perquisite to the officiating priest, after offering the "First Mass": it came to twelvepence (say 12*s.*) a flagon (a flagon was 12lb. weight of liquid = 1½ gallons).

Not a little of the income of the House had been diverted this year into the payment of First Fruits to the Crown. The outlay on vestments was considerable; thread, silk, and *lez rybyns* for mending Albs, cost 8*s.* 1*d.* and 18*d.*, also the year's washing of them came to 10*s.*, and the washer-women for mending them had 6*s.* 8*d.* "Custrarii" are also hired to sew Albs and mend other things, at the price of 6*s.* 8*d.* But who are the "men of the country or district"

("hominibus patriæ"), who were first described in the MS. as "amicis," though this word was struck through, and the other phrase substituted, on whom 22*s.* 10*d.* were expended on the Tuesday (feria iii[a]) after Whit-Sunday? The Sacristan spent a large sum on the buildings belonging to his own office: on his garden wall 99*s.* 2*d.*, an amount out of all proportion to his other expenditure. The outlay on the "*de le lez bawdricks*" was for repairs of the leathern gear by which the clappers of the Cathedral bells were suspended or worked.

The "Curialities," or "Courtesies," are interesting and curious. Unfortunately many of them had to be cut off because of those "payments of First Fruits to my lord the King"; thus the Prior, etc., the boys in the school, and the Oxford Students, two or three youths, got nothing this year "pro cultellis suis," for their food and sustenance. It is, however, pleasant to note that the Boy-Bishop was still flourishing; he received as usual wine to the value of 12*d.*, with which to make merry with the choristers on Holy Innocents' Day. As we learn elsewhere in this document that 12*d.* would buy a gallon and a half of wine, it seems a very large quantity for so few boys, (for the "Juvenes" were but four or five in number,) unless the Boy-Bishop gave a feast to all his friends. The Sacristan also records a gift of wine, worth 18*d.*, to himself or a namesake, for celebrating his First Mass. A moderate sum, one penny, was also paid for gathering "palms" and flowers, perhaps for Palm Sunday or for Easter decoration; no payment was made for the curfew (ignitegium) at Hockaday and Michaelmas. The last item but one in the account is of special interest; for it tells us that in 1536, St. Swithun was so far advanced as to have a church clock, and paid the "Custos orilogei" a yearly stipend of 6*s.* 8*d.*

The general impression left on the mind by this Sacristan's Roll is that the sources of revenue on which the Church Services, etc., depended had fallen off very seriously. It is probable that the destruction of images and shrines, and the growth in the country of new modes of thought and tendencies both within and without the pale of the Church, had largely tended to limit and dry up the offerings of the faithful. The Sacristan's account is not very well kept, and shows signs of a certain embarrassment, which may have had its part in predisposing the officials of the Cathedral towards the changes now rapidly coming upon them. The name of John Buriton, or Puriton, reappears in our documents as that of one of the original Peticanons of the Cathedral.

NOTE.—As it is always desirable to be able to give the present equivalent for the prices, etc., mentioned in these documents, I have obtained from the greatest English authority on the subject, Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers, a short list of the average prices of important articles of consumption in the year 1541, from which it will be seen, by comparison with present average prices, that the purchasing power of a shilling was about twelve times as great then as it is now. All sums, therefore, mentioned in these accounts (with the exception of house rents) may be multiplied by twelve, in order to obtain an approximation to the present equivalent value.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GOODS IN 1541.

	s.	*d.*	
Wheat	5	11¾	per quarter.
Malt	4	1	per quarter.
Oatmeal	7	9¾	per quarter.
Beef	5	1	per cwt.
Mutton	5	0	per cwt.
Cheese	5	5	per cwt.
Eggs	0	6 1-5	per hundred (120).
Candles	1	3¾	per dozen lbs.
Cloth	17	0	per dozen yards or ells.
Shirting	6	1½	per dozen yards or ells.
Artisan's labour	0	6	per day of eight hours.
Peasant's labour	0	4	per day of eight hours.

It will be noticed that clothing at that time was far dearer than it is now; and that the wages of labour were also much higher.

I.

COMPOTUS fratris Johannis Buriton Sacristæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Swithini Wintoñ a festo S. Michaelis Archangeli Anno Domini MDxxxvj° usque idem festum S. Mich. Arch. extunc proxime sequentis Anno Domini MDxxxvij° et anno dicti computi primo. SACRISTARIA.

Nulla. Arreragia.

Nec de . . . . [1] de toto redditu Assisæ ad dictum officium spectantis hoc anno. Redditus Assisæ.

Sed de vi*li.* xiii*s.* iiij*d.* de pensione Ecclesiæ de Crundall per annum: Et de vi*li.* xiii*s.* iiij*d.* de pensione ecclesiæ de Drokesforde hoc anno. Et de x*ls.* de pensione ecclesiæ de Havannte per annum. Et de x*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ de Wynhal per annum. Et de x*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ S. Mauricii hoc anno. Et de vj*s.* de pensione capellæ S. Jacobi per annum. Et de vj*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ S. Fidis per annum. Et de v*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ S. Anastasiæ per annum. De iiij*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ S. Pancracii nihil hoc anno, quia dicta ecclesia in decasu. Nec de ij*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ S. Ronwaldi causa prædicta. Sed de ij*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ de Benstede in Insula Vecta per annum. Et de ij*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ de Sparsholte per annum. De ij*s.* de pensione Rectoriæ ecclesiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum Civitatis Wintoniensis pro capella S. Bonifacii extra portam Australem Civitatis Wintoniensis nihil hoc anno, quia totaliter in decasu. Sed de ij*s.* de pensione Abbatis de Bello Loco[2] pro appropriatione ecclesiæ de Nuchurch in Insula Vecta. De xij*d.* de pensione Abbatis de Quarr pro Pensiones.

[1] Left blank in MS.

[2] In the margin here is written "nihil."

appropriatione ecclesiæ de Arreton in dicta Insula Vecta nihil hoc anno, quia Quarr prædicta ex mandato domini suppressa est.[3] Sed de xx*s.* de pensione ecclesiæ parochialis de Ichynstoke per annum. Summa — xviii*li.* ix*s.* viii*d.*

(nondum sol.) Pensiones ceræ

Et de xl℔. ceræ de pensione Hospitalis S. Crucis juxta Wintoniam et de vi*d.* de precio i libræ ceræ de pensione Hospitalis S. Thomæ Martiris in Suthworch pro capella de Sandeñ. Et de xii*d.* de precio ii librarum ceræ de ecclesia parochiali S. Clementis Civitatis Wintoniæ. Summa — xviij*d.* et xl℔. ceræ.

Penthecostalia et Oblationes.

Et de xx*li.* . . . . [4] de oblatione Pentecostalium Archidiaconatus Wintoniæ. De xxxij*s.* de oblatione Pentecostalium[5] in Archidiaconatu Surreiensi nihil hoc anno quia levari non possunt. Sed de xiij*s.* iiij*d.* receptis de magistro Domus Sanctæ Crucis juxta Wintoniam nomine stationum Ecclesiæ S. Fidis et capellæ S. Jacobi antiquitus ad officium Sacristæ imperpetuum debitis, prout plenius patet per compositionem, solvendis infra quindenam festorum prædictorum. De oblatione stationum sanctæ Katarinæ supra Montem aut in capella S. Agathæ et S. Athelwoldi hoc anno nihil. Sed receptus de x*d.* *ob.* de oblatione, viz., in die Purificationis ij*d.* *ob.* in capella Sci Blasii iiij*d.* *ob.* in pyxede St. Ægidii ij*d.* *ob.* Et de ij*s.* de Statione ad ecclesiam S. Mauricii de certo positis per compositionem. Et de xxxvii*s.* de communibus sepulturis cum obventionibus et legatis hoc anno. De oblatione ad Summum Altare hoc anno nulla.
Summa — xxii*li.* xiij*s.* ij*d.* *ob.*

[3] Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight, not far from Ryde, was dissolved under the Act of 1535-6, which granted to Henry VIII. all religious houses worth under £200 a year. Quarr, a Cistercian House, is given in the King's Book as worth £184. 1*s.* 10*d.* at the time of the dissolution (the Benedictines of St. Swithun are given at £1,507. 17*s.* 2*d.*); and it therefore came under the operation of this Act of Parliament, and was accordingly suppressed on February 24th, 1536, and all payments to St. Swithun's on behalf of Arreton were suspended.

[4] Left blank in MS.

[5] *Pentecostalia et Oblationes.*—"Pentecostals were pious oblations made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their parish priest, or by parishes to the principal or mother-church"; our MS. speaks of them as "oblationes Pentecostalium"; it is clear that "oblatio" is here simply an offering to God and the Church. The "oblationes stationum" were offerings made at the Stations of the Cross; and we learn hence that there were Stations on the way to St. Cross, and others on the way to St. Catherine's Chapel on the Hill. These offerings had greatly fallen off.

Et de xii*s.* de Willelmo Faryndon de exitu majoris Cimiterii hoc anno. Et de vi*d.* de Magistro operum domus nostræ pro harbagio Inferioris Paradisi hoc anno: De perquisitis indulgentiarum aut de ovibus et bosco venditis hoc anno nihil. De iii*s.* x*d.* de lana vendita hoc anno nihil. De xx*s.* de domino Priore die Ascensionis Domini pro feretris portandis diebus rogationum nihil, quia aliter conventum est inter Dominum Priorem et Conventum. Nec de vi*s.* viij*d.* de eodem de precio duorum quarteriorum frumenti pro pane nebularum inde fienda nihil causa prædicta: Et de cxvi*s.* viij*d.* de obventionibus aliunde tempore primi fructus. Summa — vi*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.*

Obventiones[6] aliunde.

Et de xvi*d.* de Incremento pensionum[7] de Benstede in Insula Vecta pro quadam vacante placea terræ ubi rectoria Ecclesiæ ibidem solebat stare. Summa — xvi*d.*

Incrementa pensionum.

De liij*s.* iiij*d.* de Domino Priore nostro pro sustentatione luminum panis et vini in capella Domini Ricardi Fox nuper Wintoniensis Episcopi in ecclesia nostra Cathedrali fundata et constructa. Nec de xxs. de eodem pro sustentatione prædictorum in capella Cardinalis et Willelmi Wykham episcoporum Wintoñ nihil propter conventionem prædictam. Sed redditus de xx*s.* receptis de suppriore Domus nostræ pro sustentatione prædictorum in Capella Domini Thomæ Langton Wintoniensis episcopi et Domini Thomæ Sylkestede nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Prioris. De oblationibus ad scrinium S. Swithini hoc anno nihil.

Summa — xx*s.*

Summa totius Receptus—xlviij*li.* xiij*s.* x*d.* *ob.*

Receptis pro luminibus capellarum cum oblationibus ad servicium.

Inde prædictus Computans petit allocare pro cera empta hoc anno ad opus ecclesiæ vij*li.* v*s.* vii*d.* De tortis emptis hoc anno nullis. Sed in solutione pro $\frac{C}{ii}$ Floteas[8] hoc anno

Emptio ceræ cum aliis custumis.

[6] *Obventiones* were offerings or tithes, the word being somewhat more general than *oblatio*. In this MS. there are considerable sums (rents?) from the "exitus" of the Cathedral Churchyard; for the grass in the "Lower Paradise," which lay on the North-east side of the Cathedral, between the Church and what is now Paradise Row. This source of income had also much fallen off.

[7] *Incrementum pensionum.*—An augmentation of pension or payment at Binstead.

[8] *Sic* in MS. These *Floteæ* are puzzling: the word appears to be a Latinised form of the English word "*float*"; a lamp-float was a circular piece of cork, through which a wick ran; so that when it was placed in the oil-lamp, and lighted, it continued to burn till the oil was exhausted.

emptis — xx*s.* De xvij*s.* iiij*d.* solutis Infirmario pro cera hoc anno empta de eodem — nihil. Et in filo et cerico hoc anno emptis pro emendatione albarum — viii*s.* j*d.* Et in *lez Rybyns* hoc anno emptis ad idem opus — xviij*d.* Et in matis et stramine hoc anno emptis — x*s.* i*d.* Et in lx[a]. lagenis vini emptis hoc anno pro celebratione missarum precio lagenæ xii*d.*— lx*s.* Et in candelis emptis ad opus officii hoc anno iiij*s.* Et in scopis emptis — x*d.* Et in carbonibus emptis — viii*d.* Et in oleo empto pro lampadibus hoc anno — xxii*d.* Et in cirpis[9] emptis — iiij*d*; Et in solutione lotrici Sacristæ pro locione Albarum et aliorum linthiaminum per annum — x*s.* Et in solutione eidem lotrici pro emendatione albarum amictuum hoc anno — vi*s.* viij*d.* Summa — [10].

Expensæ necessariæ.

Et in solutione pro pane nebularum[11] majoris quantitatis — x*s.* Et pro pane nebularum minoris quantitatis — xvi*d.* De xiij*s.* iiij*d.* solutis pro O[12] Sacristæ nihil hoc anno, quia ad solutionem primi fructus. Nec de xiii*s.* iiij*d.* solutis Depositariis[13] Conventus pro eodem causa prædicta. Nec de xiiij*s.* iiij*d.* solutis eisdem pro tabula missæ[14] ejusdem sacristæ causa prædicta. Nec de xl*s.* ad reparationem Ecclesiæ causa prædicta. Sed in expensis factis servientibus Ecclesiæ elevantibus et deponentibus Cereum paschalem[15] hoc anno unacum factura ejusdem — viii*s.* Et in stipendio Willelmi Penycot dictum cereum paschalem facientis cum aliis luminibus dicto officio pertinentibus una cum

[9] Cirpis=scirpis, rush-wicks used for making candles. [10] Left blank in MS.

[11] *Panis nebularum*, a thin wafer-biscuit of fine flour, baked on an iron plate, and distributed to the brethren on certain high days. The origin of the word is not certain; probably connected by the idea of thinness with the classical *nebula*, a mist, or it is also used of diaphanous robes, which cling like a fine mist round the figure.

[12] *Pro O Sacristæ.* This was the feast given by the Sacristan on his appointment, so called because it followed his singing his "O" for the first time. [For the O, see *St. Swithun's Consuetudinary*, edited by me, p. 41.]

[13] *Depositarii Conventus* were officers of the Convent, who had charge of the funerals.

[14] *Tabula missæ* was the list or table of monks appointed to sing the Mass on certain days, and at the different altars.

[15] This ceremony of raising and lowering the "*Cereus Paschalis*," the Easter taper, was of very high antiquity: it was apparently originally a privilege enjoyed only by Cathedrals and Churches of great honour, which had this huge wax-taper blessed and lighted by the Deacon on Easter Eve. The taper, which was of great size, had inscribed or painted on it by the Precentor an inscription, stating the year, the indiction, the feast, etc.; so that it was almost a kind of almanack.

liberatura et mensa — xxx*s*. Et in custrariis conductis[16] pro suicione albarum et aliarum rerum reparatione — vi*s*. viii*d*. Et in solutione pro portatione magnæ vexillæ sexcies per annum —xii*d*. Et in solutione portanti feretra et vexilla diebus Rogationum[17] — xx*s*. Et in expensis factis fratribus nostris Jejuna frangentibus[18] viz. in Festis S. Johannis Evangelistæ, S. Thomæ Martyris, S. Blasii, S. Sithæ, in duobus festis S. Benedicti, et in duobus S. Adelwoldi hoc anno — xv*s*. Et in expensis factis fratribus de Hida die S. Merci[19] hoc anno. — iis. i*d*. Et in solutione servientium Ecclesiæ pro ecclesia mundanda per annum iiij*s*. vi*d*. Et in solutione Bartholomeo Dove pro collectione Pentecostalium per annum xl*s*. Et in expensis in Die parachev[20] ii*d*. Et in expensis factis diversis hominibus de Patria[21] feria iij^{tia} in septimana Pentecostes hoc anno — xxij*s*. x*d*. Et in papiro et encausto emptis ad opus officii — iiij*d*: Et in expensis factis Clericis de Capella Domini Prioris in festis ordinationis depositionis et translationis S. Swithini hoc anno — xiiij*s*. Et in solutione servientibus Ecclesiæ elevantibus et deponentibus novos pannos super stallos ad diversas vices — viij*d*: Et in solutione Willelmo Lomer pro reparatione *de le lez Bawdrickes* per annum xvii*d*.; Et in solutione pro reparatione plumbi super domum vocatam *le Chernell*[22] — vi*s*. Et in solutione pro calce et zabulo cum terra expenditis super murum gardini Sacristæ — xvij*s*. ii*d*. Et in solutione pro tegulis crestis et *tile pyns* expenditis ibidem — xliis:

[16] *Custrariis conductis*, the hire of sewing-women. A shortened form of the L. Lat. *custurariis*, which comes from the L. Lat. *consutura*, a sewing-together, seam; hence Fr. *couturier*. *Suicio* is an unknown form from *suere*, to sew.

[17] The Rogation days were celebrated with Litanies and processions; here with shrines containing relics, and banners. The thought was that of invoking God's blessing on the earth and the crops of it. The "beating of the bounds" of parishes, now usually done at Whitsuntide, is a survival from these processions.

[18] *Jejuna frangentibus:* this "break-fasting" on the eight Feasts named, appears to have been an allowance in money to the Monks for some small extra indulgence in food at those times. The form *jejuna* as n. pl. of a subst. *jejunum* is curious.

[19] *die S. Merci*, S. Mark's Day.

[20] *Die parachev.* This must be a form of *Parasceve*—the "Preparation," or Good Friday.

[21] *de Patria*, first written in the MS. as *amicis*, were probably people from the neighbourhood, perhaps from the Monastery's farms around the city.

[22] *le Chernell*, the Charnel-house or Mortuary near the west front of the Cathedral; a building in two storeys, the lower being a groined crypt of the early Perpendicular period, the upper perhaps a Chapel with a lead roof: the lead was unfortunately fatal to it; it was probably pulled down when the Cloister and Chapter-house perished.

Et in solutione pro findulis[23] *lathnaeles* et aliis clavibus diversæ sortis ad eundem murum xl*s.*; De nihil pro dicto muro tegendo quia in stipendio servientium. Sed in solutione pro reparatione campanarum serarum et hostiorum ac scrinii unacum conductione carpentarii aurei-fabri et *lez Sawyers*, ac cum reparatione serarum summi altaris et pannorum in choro cum quadam emptione Rubei ceri[24] et aliorum necessariorum ad officium prædictum pertinentium ut particulariter patet [per] librum officiarii prædicti—viij*li.* Et in solutione tegulatori tegenti murum gardini officii ad thesaurarium ultra emptiones supradictas xl*s.* Summa xxiiij*li.* iij*s.* ii*d.*

Curialitates et Dona

De Curialitate[25] facta Domino Priori Suppriori Tertio Priori, Præcentori scholaribus Oxoniæ studentibus et aliis fratribus, et Juvenibus in schola pro cultellis suis hoc anno — nihil, quia ad solutionem primi fructus domino Regi; Sed in solutione duobus subsacristis pro eorum officiis exercendis hoc anno cuilibet eorum xx*s.* — xl*s.*: Et in curialitate facta officiali Domini Archidiaconi Wintoniæ Decano[26] pariter et aliis de consistorio et pensionariis hoc anno nihil. De vino misso Domino Priori Celerario in festo XI M. Virginum aut cuicumque alio officiario hoc anno—nihil, causa prædicta. Sed in vino misso episcopo Juvenum[27] in die

[23] *pro findulis*, a L. Lat. word formed on the analogy of *pendulis*, etc., from *findere*, to cleave; it means laths.

[24] *Rubei ceri*, the purchase of red lead (*cerussa* is white lead) to be used in the repairs mentioned in this paragraph.

[25] *Curialitates* or *courtesies*, were certain recognised gifts: this sense of the word is not met with in Du Cange, who confines himself to the legal aspects of the word.

[26] The *Decanus* here named will be the Rural Dean of Winchester; the consistorium with its officers, the Bishop's Court; the consistorium was a vestibule or porch in which persons might take shelter till the doors of the Church or palace were opened. At Winchester, the Consistory Court is an upper chamber over the small northern door in the west front of the Cathedral, formerly the Minstrels' Gallery.

[27] The Boy Bishop was one of the Cathedral Choristers. The Saturnalia of Choir-boys, in which extraordinary licence was allowed the children, were formerly supposed to be confined to Salisbury, in consequence of the death of the Boy-Bishop who died there during his mock elevation, and is buried in state in the Cathedral. The usage was really common to many Cathedral Churches. This Chorister's festival lasted for several days, or may have occupied only a day or two between fixed limits. The two fixed points were S. Nicholas' Day (6th December) and Holy Innocents' Day (28th December). On the day before the festival the Choir-boys assembled, and, following the usage and example of the Cathedral Monks, formally elected one of their number, usually the best looking lad among them, as their Bishop. He was then dressed in full episcopal robes, with pall, mitre, and crozier, and was conducted in solemn procession to the Church. All gave way

sanctorum Innocentium hoc anno—xii*d.* Et in solutione Tabularum custodi[28] per annum vi*s.* viij*d.* Et in vino misso Fratri nostro Johanni Puryton primam missam celebranti[29] hoc anno — xviii*d.*: Et in curialitate facta hominibus de Crundall (vi*d.*) et Droxford (iiij*d.*) pensionem portantibus hoc anno — x*d.* Et clerico hunc Computum scribenti—iij*s.* iiij*d.* Et eidem pro pagameno—iiij*d.*: Et in pane et vino emptis pro Auditoribus hunc Computum determinantibus[30] — xii*d.* Summa liiij*s.* viii*d.*

Et in denariis solutis iiij or servientibus ecclesiæ pro stipendiis suis per annum cuilibet eorum xx*s.* — iiij*li.* Et in solutione eisdem pro hostiis claustri custodiendis per annum — xiij*s.* Et in solutione duobus vigiliis per annum cuilibet eorum xiii*s.* iiij*d.* — xxvi*s.* viii*d.* Et in solutione facientium morterium per annum — Stipendia

before him and his company — the Boy Bishop on Holy Innocents' Day was installed in the highest seat of honour in the Choir, and bore himself in every way as a Bishop, blessing the people, preaching a sermon from the pulpit, and even, it is said, singing the mass. Puttenham, in his Arte of Poesie, 1589, speaking of some oratorical folly, says, "On S. Nicholas' night commonly the Scholars of the country make them a Bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching with such childish termes, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeite speeches." The "playing at Church" ended, the festival closed with a banquet, towards which, as we see here, the Monks contributed a rather dangerous element in the twelvepenny worth of wine. Indeed, the feast seems to have been a very objectionable element in the fooling, for the Sarum Statutes forbade the entertainment altogether, though Winchester seems to have been more indulgent. In his zeal for reform within the Church, Henry VIII abolished the whole thing by his Proclamation of 22nd July, 1542, in which he says definitely that "Boyes do *singe masse* and preach in the pulpit." The Boy Bishop came again to life under Queen Mary, and then died a natural death in Elizabeth's day. It is not improbable that the usage, still kept up in Winchester and elsewhere, of the perambulation of the city on and after Holy Innocents' Day by the Choir-boys, who beg gratuities at the houses, is a survival from the begging procession with which the Boy Bishop and his crew used to end their time of merriment.

[28] *Tabularum custodis.*—This person was the monk who had charge of the roll or tablet of Masses (see Note [14]); he had also care of the Altar and sanctuary; was charged with the bellringing for the offices, and with care of the vessels, vestments and trappings of the altar, service books, and necessaries of worship, lights, wax and oil, etc., etc.

[29] *Primam missam celebranti.*—The "First Mass" was that which a newly-ordained Priest celebrated directly after his ordination; after it he held a feast with his brethren, making merry on this moderate allowance of wine. This John Puryton may have been the Sacristan, or some kinsman and namesake.

[30] *Auditoribus hunc Computum determinantibus.*—Auditors were Notaries who saw to, and sometimes certified, as now, the correctness of accounts. Du Cange does not recognise the verb *determinare* in this sense.

iiij*s.* iiij*d.* Et in solutione pro palmis et floribus colligendis — i*d.* De ignitegio[31] ad terminum de Hock[32] et S. Michaelis Archangeli hoc anno nihil: Nec in denariis solutis portanti vestimenta hoc anno — nihil: Sed in solutione custodi orilogei[33] per annum —vi*s.* viii*d.* Et in solutione custodi scrinii S. Swithini per annum xxvi*s.* viii*d.*

Summa — vii*li.* xvii*s.* vi*d.*

Expensæ sacristæ

. . . . . [34]

Summa — [35]

Summa totalis omnium allocationum et liberationum } xlviii*li.* iiij*s.* xi*d.*

Et debet — ix*s.* xi*d. ob.*

Endorsed (in the same hand).—Mem. quod infrascriptus Computus oneratur cum lx*s.* de pentecostalibus et xxv*s.* iiij*d.* super Magistrum Domus Sanctæ Crucis quot (*sic*) nondum recepit.

[31] *Ignitegium*, a payment for ringing the Curfew bell every evening.

[32] *ad terminum de Hock.*—Hockaday was the festival beginning on Tuesday the fifteenth day after Easter-day, in which the women made sport of the men, in memory, it was said, of the massacre of St. Brice's Day in 1002. "Even in Spelman's time the women used sportingly to bar the roads and paths with ropes, in which they entangled passengers, and dragged them with shouts and derision into their hands; thence, after sundry indignities, they were allowed to escape on payment of a small sum of money." There are three derivations of the word; one from A.S. *hóc*, a hook, because the women caught and hooked the men; another from A.S. *hocer*, a mocking, or *husc*, derision—another from the Germanic *hoch*, high, so that Hockaday would be but another form of "high-tide," or "high-day." The festival is described in full in *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, I. 156–164 [4to Ed.]. It seems to have been specially popular in Hants. I have nowhere else met with the form "Hock" as here.

[33] *Custos Orilogei.* The Orilogium or Horologium is the Greek word ὡρολόγιον, which was originally a water-clock, by which to reckon the hours. Clocks worked by weights appear to have been in use, and frequently in important monasteries, as early as the fourteenth century.

[34] Erased entirely from MS. [35] Left blank in MS.

NOTE.—Father Gasquet, O.S.B., the author of "Henry VIII and the English Monasteries," has kindly written to me on the puzzling entry, "Jejuna (?) frangentibus, etc.," on p. 23. He suggests that the word should be read "Jemna," which signifies, says Du Cange, "loca illa iis arbusculis obsita, quas Armorici *Jan* vel *Jaon* nuncupant. Hæ autem arbusculæ junipero fere similes, pro foliis habent spinulas"; which looks like gorse. Father Gasquet, says that if this is the true reading, the Monks were paid 15*s.* for breaking evergreens to deck the Cathedral on these feast days. The payment seems large for the purpose; and surely the Church would not have been decorated with gorse or juniper. The difficulty seems to remain unsolved.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE ACCOUNT of Brother John Buriton, Sacristan of the Cathedral Church of St. Swithun, Winchester, from Michaelmas, 1536, to Michaelmas, 1537, and in the first year of the said Account.

Arrears.

None.

Rents of Assize.

Nor . . . . from the whole return of Assize relating to the said Office this year.

Payments.

But £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* by payment from Crondal Church; and £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* from Droxford Church; £2 from Havant; 10*s.* from Winnal; 10*s.* from St. Maurice, Winton; 6*s.* from the Chapel of St. James; 6*s.* from St. Faith; 5*s.* from St. Anastasia. But of the 4*s.* due from St. Pancras Church (Winchester) this year, nothing, because that Church is in ruins; nor any of the 3*s.* due from St. Ronald's (Winchester) for the same reason. But 2*s.* was paid from Binstead Church in the Isle of Wight, and 2*s.* from Sparsholt. Of 2*s.* due from the Rectory of All Saints' Church in Winchester, for the Chapel of St. Boniface without Southgate, nothing, as it is utterly in ruins. 2*s.* was paid by the Abbot of Beaulieu for the appropriation of New Church, in the Isle of Wight. But of the 12*s.* due from the Abbot of Quarr for the appropriation of Arreton Church in the Isle of Wight, nothing this year, because Quarr Abbey has been suppressed by mandate of my Lord the King. 20*s.* was paid by the parish Church of Itchenstoke. Total—£18. 9*s.* 8*d.*

Wax-payments.

And 10℔. of wax paid by St. Cross Hospital, and 6*d.* in lieu of one ℔. of wax by the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr in Southwark for the Chapel of Sandene. And 12*d.* in lieu of 2℔. of wax from the parish Church of St. Clement, Winchester. Total—18*d.* and 10℔. of wax.

Pentecostals and Oblations.

And £20 . . . . for the oblation of Pentecostals of the Archdeaconry of Winchester. Of £1. 12*s.*, Pentecostals in the Archdeaconry of Surrey, nothing was received this year, because they cannot be levied. But 13*s.* 4*d.* were received from the Master of St. Cross in the name of the Stations of St. Faith's Church and of St. James' Chapel, perpetually due from old time to the office of Sacristan, as appears more fully from the composition, to be paid within a fortnight after the aforesaid Feasts. From the offerings at the Stations of St. Catherine's on the Hill, or in the Chapels of St. Agatha and St. Ethelwold, nothing this year. But there was a receipt of 10½*d.* of offerings—viz., on Purification Day 2½*d.*, from St. Blaise's Chapel 4½*d.*, and from the Pyx of St. Giles 3½*d.* And also 2*s.* from the Station at St. Maurice's Church, as is clearly laid down by composition. And 37*s.* from common burials, with obventions and legacies this year. From offerings at the High Altar this year, nil.

Total—£22. 13*s.* 2½*d.*

Obventions.

Also 12*s.* received from William Faryndon from the outgoings of the Greater Cemetery this year, and 6*d.* from the Master of the works of our House for the herbage of the lower Paradise; but from Perquisites of Indulgences, or sheep and underwood sold this year, nothing. Of 3*s.* 10*d.* due from sale of wool sold this year, nothing. Of the 20*s.* due from my Lord the Prior on Ascension Day for carrying the relics on Rogation Days, nothing, because it has been otherwise agreed between my Lord Prior and the Convent. And of 6*s.* 8*d.* due from the same as the price of two quarters of corn sold to make wafer biscuits, nothing, for the reason mentioned. And £5. 16*s.* 8*d.* from offerings from other sources in the time of First Fruits. Total—£6. 9*s.* 2*d.*

Increments.

And 16*d.* as increment of payment for Binstead in the Isle of Wight, for a certain vacant plot of ground on which the Rectory house of that Church formerly stood. Total—16*d.*

Lights, bread, and wine.

Of £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* from my Lord Prior for keeping up lights, bread, and wine, in the Chantry of Richard Fox, late Bishop of Winchester, founded and built within our Cathedral Church, nothing was received. And of £1 due from the Prior for the same in the Chantries of Cardinal Beaufort and of William of

Wykeham, Bishops of Winchester, nothing, by reason of the aforenamed agreement. But 20*s.* received from the Sub-Prior of our House for the same purpose in the Chantries of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, and of Thomas Silkestede lately Prior of this Church. But from offerings at St. Swithun's Shrine this year, nothing. Total—20*s.*

Sum Total of Receipts—£48. 14*s.* 10½*d.*

Purchase of wax with other customs.

From these receipts the aforesaid Sacristan seeks to allot for wax bought this year for the use of the Church, £7. 5*s.* 7*d.*; for torches bought this year, nil; but paid for two hundred floats, 20*s.* Of 17*s.* 4*d.* paid to the Monk in charge of the Infirmary for wax bought from him, nil. For thread and wax string (?) for mending albs, 8*s.* 1*d.*; for ribbons for the same, 18*d.*; for mats and straw, 10*s.* 1*d.*; for 60 flagons of wine, for the celebration of Masses, at 12*d.* a flagon, 60*s.*; for candles bought for the use of the Sacristan's office, 4*s.*; brooms, 10*d.*; charcoal, 8*d.*; oil for the lamps, 22*d.*; wicks (for rushlights), 4*d.*; paid to the washerwoman of the Sacristan for washing albs and other vestments, 10*s.*; and to the same washerwoman for mending albs and amices, 6*s.* 8*d.* Total . . . . .

Outgoings.

And paid for wafer-bread in larger quantity, 10*s.*; and for wafer-bread in smaller quantity, 16*d.* Of the 13*s.* 4*d.* paid for the use of the Sacristan this year, nil, because it went to pay the First Fruits; and nothing out of the 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the banker of the convent, for the same reason; nor of 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the same for the Sacristan's Table of the Mass for the same reason; nor of 40*s.* for the repairs of the Church, for the same reason. But in outgoings paid to the servants of the Church for raising and lowering the Easter taper this year, together with the making of the same, 8*s.* Paid to William Penycot for making the Easter taper, with the other lights pertaining to the said office, together with livery and table, 30*s.*; and for sewing-women hired to sew albs and to repair other things, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and for carrying the great standard six times in the year, 12*d.*; and for carrying the relics and standards on Rogation Days, 20*s.*; and paid for our Brethren breaking their fasts, namely, on St. John Evangelist's Day, St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Blaise, St. Sitha, the two feasts of St. Benedict and two of St. Ethelwold,

15*s.*; and expenses for the Brethren of Hyde on St. Mark's Day, 2*s.* 1*d.*; and paid to the servants of the Church for the year's cleaning of the Church, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and paid to Bartholomew Dove for collecting the Pentecostals, 40*s.* And paid on Good Friday (?) 2*d.*; and expenses with divers men of the district on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 22*s.* 10*d.* And spent on paper and ink bought for the use of the office, 4*d.*; and spent for the clerks of the Chapel of my Lord the Prior on the Feasts of the Ordination, Deposition, and Translation of St. Swithun, 14*s.*; and paid to the servants of the Church for raising and lowering new hangings over the Stalls at different times, 8*d.*; and paid to William Lomer for repairing the Baldricks (of the bells) for the year, 17*d.*; paid for repairing the lead over the building called the Charnel-house, 6*s.* And paid for lime and sand with soil, spent on the wall of the Sacristan's garden, 17*s.* 2*d.* And in payment for tiles, cresting-tiles and tile pins used thereon, 42*s.*; and paid for laths, lath-nails, and other nails of sorts for the same wall, 40*s.*; but for the coping of the said wall, nothing, because it was included in the pay of the servants. But in payment for mending bells, locks, doors, and the Shrine, together with hire of a carpenter, a goldsmith, and sawyers, and with repair of the High Altar and hangings in the Choir, with a purchase of red lead and other necessaries for the said office, as appears in detail in the said officer's book, £8; and in wages to the tiler who roofed in the wall of the garden of the office, to the Treasurer, beside the aforementioned purchases, 40*s.* Total—£24. 3*s.* 2*d.*

Courtesies and gifts.

In courtesies to my Lord Prior, the Sub-Prior, third Prior, Precentor, Scholars at Oxford, and other brethren, and the boys in the school for trencher-money, nothing this year, because the money went to pay First Fruits to the King; but in payment to the two Sub-Sacristans for doing their work this year, 20*s.* each—40*s.* For courtesy to the Official of my Lord the Archdeacon of Winchester, to the Rural Dean also, and the rest of the Consistory and the pensioners, nothing. For wine sent to my Lord Prior (and) the Cellarer on the feast day of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, or to any other officer this year, nothing, for the same reason. But for wine sent to the Boy-Bishop on Holy Innocents' Day this year, 12*d.*; and in payment to the Warden of the Pictures for the year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and for wine sent to our Brother

John Puryton, who sang his first Mass this year, 18*d.*; and by a courtesy paid to men of Crondal (6*d.*) and of Droxford (4*d.*) when they brought the payment this year, 10*d.*; and to the Clerk who wrote out this Account, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and to the same for parchment, 4*d.*; and for bread and wine bought for the Auditors who certified this Account, 12*d.* Total—54*s.* 8*d.*

And in money paid to the four servants of the Church for their year's wages, 20*s.* each—£4. And paid to the same for keeping the Cloister doors through the year, 13*s.*; and paid to two watchmen for the year, each 13*s.* 4*d.*—26*s.* 8*d.*; and paid to one making mortar, for the year, 4*s.* 4*d.*; and paid for gathering palms and flowers, 1*d.*; but for Curfew at Hockaday and Michaelmas this year, nothing; and in money paid to the man who carried the vestments this year, nothing. But paid to the Keeper of the Clock for the year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and paid to the Keeper of St. Swithun's Shrine this year 26*s.* 8*d.* Total—£7. 17*s.* 6*d.*

[Erasure.]

Total ———

Total of all allowances and liveries—£48. 4*s.* 11*d.*
And the account shows a deficiency of—9*s.* 11½*d.*

II.

LETTERS PATENT OF HENRY VIII,

ESTABLISHING

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WINCHESTER,

MARCH 28, 1541.

II.

Letters Patent of Henry VIII establishing the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; March 28, 1541.

THESE are written on one large sheet of parchment, the MS. being in good state, and very clear throughout; though the scribe cannot be said to have been particularly careful; his Latinity was probably somewhat defective. The headline, though never finished, and of somewhat rough workmanship, is rather effective in character. Within a large initial H, King Henry VIII sits on a throne, with ball and sceptre in either hand: the background is diapered, and on the King's right hand is the Tudor rose crowned with the royal crown, and on his left the fleur-de-lys similarly crowned. Over the word "Henricus" is a Shield with the Cross of the Garter; the motto has not been painted on the Garter itself: over "Octavus" we have the lion rampant, holding a flag in his paws: over the words "Dei Gratia" is the shield intended to carry the Royal Coat of Arms, though the illuminator has never put the emblasonment on it: over "Angliæ" is the other supporter of the shield, the Tudor Dragon, also holding a flag and rampant: over "Franciæ" is another shield bearing the Arms of Queen Katharine Howard; and lastly over "Rex," as the emblem of the Prince of Wales, one feather upright, with the motto "Ich Dien." The document has no Great Seal attached to it.

The King's aims are set forth in the preamble to this document. He desires the new Cathedral Body to be

creditable and moral, to see to religious education, and the instruction of youth, as well as the administration of sacraments; also to support and succour the needy, to repair highways, etc., and so to be an example to all the country side. He then states that it is the seat of the Bishop of Winchester, Stephen Gardiner, and makes William Kyngesmill, late Prior, the "first original and modern Dean," naming also twelve Prebendaries, creating them a Corporation, promising them rules and statutes for their guidance, and giving them all the powers of a corporate body, with a common seal. The document also grants the new Corporation full ownership of the site, buildings, etc., of St. Swithun's Priory, and all jewels, vessels, etc., belonging thereto. It reserves to the Bishop the great Palace of Wolvesey. The Dean is authorised to appoint and admit all the lower officers and ministers of the Cathedral Church and, if there be just cause, to deprive and expel them. The document says nothing as to the care of the Church, or the performance of divine service by the new corporate body,—it seems to be assumed that these things will go on as of old by natural course, and that the promised Statutes will presently regulate these matters sufficiently.

II.

Letters Patent of Henry VIII establishing the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; March 28, 1541.

Henricus Octavus Dei gracia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, fidei Defensor, Dominus Hiberniæ, et in terra Supremum Caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ, Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum nuper Cœnobium quoddam sive monasterium, quod dum extitit Ecclesia Sancti Swethuni Wintoniensis vulgo vocabatur, atque omnia et singula ejus Maneria dominia mesuagia terras tenementa hereditamenta dotationes et possessiones certis de causis specialibus et urgentibus per Willelmum ipsius nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii Priorem et ejusdem loci Conventum nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum jamdudum data fuerunt et concessa, prout per ipsorum Prioris et Conventus Cartam sigillo suo communi sive conventuali sigillatam et in Cancellaria nostra irrotulatam manifeste liquet,[1] Quorum prætextu nos de ejusdem nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii scitu septu et procinctu ac de omnibus et singulis prædictorum nuper Prioris et Conventus maneriis dominiis mesuagiis terris tenementis hereditamentis dotationibus et possessionibus ad præsens pleno jure seisiti[2] sumus in dominico nostro ut de feodo. Nos utique sic de eisdem seisiti existentes, divinaque nos inspirante clementia, nichil magis ex animo affectantes quam ut vera religio verusque Dei cultus inibi non modo non oboleatur[3] Sed in integrum potius restituatur

[1] This Surrender on the part of the Prior and Convent to the King, so exactly described, is not known now to exist.

[2] *Seisitus* "seized" of a possession; *saizire* is a L. Latin word signifying to grasp; in M. Engl. *seysen*, *saisen*, a Law term; originally without any sense of harshness or illegality. Property was "seized" into the King's hand, as here, when he took friendly possession of the whole estates, etc., of the Priory.

[3] *Sic* in MS. pro "aboleatur."

et ad primitivam suæ genuinæ sinceritatis normam reformetur, correctisque enormitatibus in quas Monachorum vita et professio longo temporis lapsu deplorabiliter exorbitaverat, operam dedimus, quatenus humana prospicere potest infirmitas, ut imposterum ibidem sacrorum eloquiorum documenta et nostræ salutiferæ redemptionis sacramenta pure administrentur, bonorum disciplina sincere observetur, Juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur, senectus viribus defecta, eorum præsertim qui vel circa personam nostram vel alioqui circa regni nostri negocia publice bene et fideliter nobis servierint, rebus ad victum necessariis condigne foveatur, ut denique elemosynarum in pauperes Christi elargitiones, viarum pontiumque reparaciones, et cætera omnis generis pietatis officia illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longe lateque dimanent ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam et ad subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem felicitatemque: IDCIRCO nos infra prælibatum Scitum septum circuitum ambitum et procinctum dicti nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii ad gloriam et honorem sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti quandam ecclesiam cathedralem de uno Decano presbitero et duodecim præbendariis presbiteris ibidem omnipotenti Deo omnino et imperpetuum serviturís creari erigi fundari et stabiliri decrevimus, et eandem ecclesiam cathedralem de uno Decano presbitero et duodecim præbendariis presbiteris cum aliis ministris ad divinum cultum necessariis tenore præsentium realiter et ad plenum creamus erigimus fundamus stabilimus et stabiliri imperpetuum et inviolabiliter observari jubemus per præsentes VOLUMUS itaque et per præsentes ordinamus quod ecclesia cathedralis prædicta sit et imperpetuum erit ecclesia cathedralis et sedes episcopalis Reverendi in Christo patris Stephani[4] permissione divina Wintoniensis Episcopi et successorum suorum Wintoniensium Episcoporum, eandemque ecclesiam cathedralem sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis honoribus et insigniis sedis episcopalis et cathedralis ecclesiæ per præsentes decoramus et eandem sedem episcopalem infra Scitum et præcinctum dicti nuper Cœnobii seu Monasterii præfato Episcopo et successoribus suis Episcopis Wintoniensibus damus et concedimus per præsentes HABENDUM et gaudendum eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis imperpetuum. Et ut ecclesia cathedralis prædicta de personis congruis et singulis locis et gradibus suis perimpleatur et

[4] *Stephani Episcopi*, sc. Bishop Stephen Gardiner, Bp. from A.D. 1530—1555.

decoraretur,[5] dilectum nobis Willelmum Kyngesmyll[6] sacræ Theologiæ professorem primum originalem et modernum Decanum prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis, ac Edmundum Stewarde[7] legum doctorem primum presbiterum præbendarium ac Johannem Trafforde sacræ theologiæ professorem secundum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Johannem Deane sacræ theologiæ professorum tertium presbiterum præbendarium, ac Johannem Draper[8] quartum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Henricum Millys quintum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Thomam Runcorne[9] sextum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Willelmum Medowe septimum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Ricardum Reder[10] octavum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Petrum Langriche[11] nonum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Thomam White[12] decimum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Antonium Barker undecimum presbiterum præbendarium, ac Johannem White[13] duodecimum presbiterum præbendarium prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis tenore præsentium facimus præficimus constituimus et ordinamus per præsentes. Volumus etiam et ordinamus ac eisdem Decano et præbendariis concedimus per præsentes quod prædictus Decanus et duodecim præbendarii decetero sint de se in re et nomine unum corpus corporatum,

[5] *Sic* in MS. pro "decoretur."

[6] William Kingsmill, the first Dean, succeeded as Prior to Henry Broke, S.T.P., who was still living in 1535. Before becoming Dean, he had always been styled William Basing (being the third Prior of that name), but afterwards he was always called by his family name of Kingsmill. He died in 1548.

[7] Edmund Stewarde was promoted to be Dean by Queen Mary, on the resignation of the distinguished Lay-Dean Sir John Mason, Kt., in 1554, and continued in that office till 1559, when a Marian Dean became out of place, and he was deprived for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy.

[8] John Draper had been Prior of Christchurch, Twynham, and had come over thence after the Dissolution, with some part of the property belonging to that Monastery; he was also Bishop Suffragan to Bishop Gardiner.

[9] Thomas Runcorne had been the last Provost of St. Elizabeth's College in Winchester.

[10] Richard Reder, deprived in 1559, for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy.

[11] Peter Langriche, also deprived in that year.

[12] Thomas White, promoted to the Archdeaconry of Berks in 1557.

[13] John White, who at the time of his appointment had just been made Warden of St. Mary's College, Winton, had been Head Master before, from 1534–1541. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1554, and translated to Winchester on Gardiner's death: he fell under the displeasure of Queen Elisabeth, and deprived of his Bishopric in 1559. He died about a year later.

habeantque successionem perpetuam et se gerunt[14] exhibebunt et occupabunt juxta et secundum ordinationes regulas et statuta eis per nos in quadam Indentura imposterum fienda specificanda et declaranda; Et quod iidem Decanus et præbendarii aut successores sui Decanus et Capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ imperpetuum vocabuntur et appellabuntur ac in præsenti vocentur et appellentur.[15] Et quod præfatus Decanus et præbendarii ecclesiæ cathedralis prædictæ et successores sui sint et imperpetuum erunt Capitulum Episcopatus Wintoniensis, sitque idem Capitulum præfato Stephano nunc Wintoniensi Episcopo et successoribus suis Episcopis Wintoniensibus perpetuis futuris temporibus annexum incorporatum et vintum,[16] ipsosque Decanum et præbendarios unum corpus corporatum in re et nomine facimus creamus et stabilimus, ac eos pro uno corpore facimus declaramus ordinamus et acceptamus, habeantque successionem perpetuam: Et quod ipsi Decanus et Capitulum eorumque successores per nomen Decani et Capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prosequi clamare et placitare possint, et implacitari ac defendere et defendi respondere et responderi, in quibuscunque Curiis et locis legum nostrarum et alibi ubicunque in et super omnibus et singulis causis actionibus sectis demandis brevibus et querelis realibus spiritualibus ecclesiasticis personalibus et mixtis, ac in omnibus aliis rebus causis et materiis quibuscunque; et per idem nomen maneria dominia terras tenementa possessiones hereditamenta proficua et emolumenta tam spiritualia sive ecclesiastica quam temporalia et alia quæcunque per nos per literas nostras patentes heredum vel successorum nostrorum seu per aliquam aliam personam vel personas quascunque eis et successoribus suis vel aliter secundum leges nostras vel heredum seu successorum nostrorum dandas seu concedendas capere recipere et perquirere dare alienare et dimittere possint et valeant, ac generaliter omnia alia et singula capere recipere et perquirere dare alienare et dimittere ac facere et exequi valeant et possint, prout cæteræ ecclesiæ cathedrales infra Regnum nostrum Angliæ capere recipere perquirere dare alienare et dimittere

[14] *Sic* in MS. pro "gerent."

[15] It is to be noted that Henry VIII of his own authority sweeps away the ancient dedications of the Cathedral, and orders it henceforward to be styled the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, by which style alone it is legally known to the present day.

[16] *Sic* in MS. pro "vinctum."

ac facere consueverunt aut exequi possint quoquomodo: Et quod Decanus et Capitulum ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prædictæ et successores sui imperpetuum habeant et habebunt commune sigillum ad omnimodas causas evidencias et cætera scripta vel facta sua fienda eos vel ecclesiam cathedralem Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prædictam aliquo modo tangentia sive concernentia sigillandum, per quod se et successores suos astringere et obligare possint et valeant ad tempus vel imperpetuum juxta et secundum tenorem ejusdem scripti super illos sigillati. Et quia volumus dictam ecclesiam cathedralem Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis Dei honorifice dotari, de ampliori gracia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis Decano et Capitulo ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prædictæ totum prædictum Scitum septum circuitum ambitum et præcinctum supradicti nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ cum omnibus antiquis privilegiis libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii, ac totam ecclesiam ibidem unacum omnibus capellis plumbis campanis campanilibus claustris Cimiteriis mesuagibus domibus ædificiis curtilagiis ortis Gardinis pomariis stagnis vivariis et cæteris omnibus locis et terris et territoriis infra eadem[17] Scitum septum circuitum ambitum et præcinctum prædicti nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii existentibus et quæ ut pars partis vel parcellæ ejusdem nuper Scitus sive monasterii communiter fuerunt reputata seu æstimata, quæ nuper fuerunt prædicti nuper Prioris et Conventus in jure nuper Monasterii prædicti, simul cum omnibus et omnimodis vasis jocalibus ornamentis bonis catallis et implementis ejusdem nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii: Exceptis tamen semper et dicto Stephano nunc Wintoniensi Episcopo et successoribus suis omnino reservatis quodam magno mesuagio ejusdem nunc Episcopi Wintoniensis vocato *le palys de Wolvesey* ibidem ac omnibus aliis terris et tenementis ipsius nunc Episcopi in jure Episcopatus sui Wintoniensis cum suis pertinenciis universis HABENDUM tenendum et gaudendum prædictum Scitum septum circuitum ambitum et præcinctum supradicti nuper Monasterii una cum omnibus aliis privilegiis libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus supradictis; ac cum prædicta ecclesia Capellis campanis campanilibus Claustris Cimiteriis mesuagiis

[17] *Sic* in MS. pro "eundem."

domibus ædificiis curtilagiis ortis Gardinis pomariis stagnis vivariis terris et territoriis infra dictum Scitum septum circuitum ambitum et præcinctum prædicti nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii simul cum prædictis vasis jocalibus ornamentis bonis catallis et implementis ejusdem nuper Cœnobii sive Monasterii ac cum cæteris omnibus et singulis præmissis superius specificatis cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis præexceptis, præfatis Decano et Capitulo ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prædictæ et successoribus suis imperpetuum de nobis et heredibus et successoribus nostris in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam. VOLUMUS ETIAM et per præsentes concedimus præfatis Decano et Capitulo dictæ ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ et successoribus suis quod Decanus ecclesiæ cathedralis illius pro tempore existens omnes et singulos ejusdem ecclesiæ cathedralis inferiores Officiarios et Ministros ac alias prædictæ ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ quascunque personas, prout casus seu causa exiget, faciet constituet admittet et acceptabit de tempore in tempus imperpetuum: Ac eos ac eorum quemlibet sic admissos vel admissum ob caussam legittimam[18] non solum corrigere vel etiam deponere et ab eadem ecclesia cathedrali amovere et expellere possit et valeat; Salvis nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris titulo jure et auctoritate Decanos præbendarios et omnes pauperes ex liberalitate nostra ibidem viventes de tempore in tempus nominandum assignandum et præficiendum qualitercunque et quotiescunque ecclesia cathedralis prædicta de Decano præbendariis vel pauperibus prædictis vel eorum aliquo per mortem vel aliter vacare contigerit, Aliquo in præsentibus suprascriptis incontrarium inde non obstante. VOLUMUS insuper et per præsentes concedimus præfatis Decano et Capitulo ecclesiæ cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ prædictis quod ipsi pro se et successoribus suis habeant et habebunt has literas nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas absque aliquo fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio[19] nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quovismodo reddendum solvendum vel faciendum; Eo QUOD expressa mentio de vero valore annuo

[18] *Sic* in MS.

[19] *In Hanaperio nostro*, the office of the Hanaper. This was the place or treasury into which came all fees paid for the sealing of documents. It took its name from the *hanapi* (A.S. hnæp, hnæppa, a cup) vessels and goblets, kept in a strong room, which naturally became the Treasure house.

aut de aliquo alio valore vel certitudine præmissorum sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis seu concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum præfatis Episcopo Decano et Capitulo seu eorum alicui ante hæc tempora factis in præsentibus minime facta existit, Aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione sive restrictione inde incontrarium facta edita ordinata sive provisa, Aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante; In Cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Martii Anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data prædicta auctoritate parliamenti. S. Olyver.

[SUMMARY.]

HENRY VIII, etc., sendeth greeting. Whereas the late Monastery of St. Swithun, Winchester, had, with all its property, for certain special reasons, been granted by William of Basing (or Kingsmill), late Prior, and the Convent, to us and our heirs by a Charter, sealed with their common seal, and enrolled in our Chancery, whence We have become seized of the site and precinct of the said late Monastery and its property We therefore, thus seized of the same, and moved by the clemency of God, and desiring nothing so much as that true religion and the true worship of God should be brought back to primitive and simple use, and that the enormities into which the monks had for a long time gone astray should be corrected, have (so far as man's weakness can foresee) taken care that henceforth Holy Writ should be taught, and the Sacraments of our redemption purely administered, discipline sincerely observed, boys liberally educated in letters, old age, specially of those who have served Us well and faithfully, cherished, and lastly that Christ's poor should be succoured, ways and bridges be repaired, and all other such works of piety overflow far and wide into neighbouring places, to the glory of God and the benefit and welfare of our subjects:—For these purposes, therefore, We have decreed the establishment on the site and precinct of the late Monastery, of a Cathedral Church dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, and served by a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, all Priests, with all other ministers needful for Divine Service therein: and Our will and pleasure is that the aforesaid Cathedral Church be the See of Stephen (Gardiner), Bishop of Winchester, and his successors for ever; and We grant him and them all the honours and insignia of the Episcopal seat within the said precinct, to have and to hold for ever. And We nominate William Kyngesmyll, S.T.P., our first original and modern Dean; Edmund Stewarde, LL.D., John Trafforde, S.T.P., John Deane, S.T.P., John Draper, Henry Willys, Thomas Runcorne, William Medowe, Richard Reder, Peter Langriche, Thomas White, Antony Barker, and John White, the

twelve Prebendaries of this Our Cathedral Church. And We create this Dean and the twelve Prebendaries and their successors for ever a Corporate Body, to possess and occupy according to the terms of a certain Indenture to be hereafter made: the said Dean and Prebends shall be always styled "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Winchester" and shall be the Chapter of the Bishopric of Winchester, and annexed to, incorporated in, and subject to Stephen, the present Bishop, and his successors: and under the name of Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Winchester, they may prosecute, claim, appear, or be prosecuted, etc., in all Our Courts in all cases, causes, and suits, temporal or spiritual; and by the same name shall hold all temporalities granted them by Ourselves or Our heirs by Our Letters Patent; and may accept, grant, alienate, or lease, etc., as do all other Cathedral Churches within Our realm. And they shall have a Common Seal whereby to bind and oblige themselves and their successors henceforth for ever.

And as We desire this Cathedral Church to be endowed nobly to the honour of God, We grant to the Dean and Chapter the whole site and precinct of St. Swithun's aforesaid, with all the ancient privileges, liberties, and free customs of the Convent; also the whole Church, with all its Chapels, lead, bells, bell-turrets, cloisters, churchyards, messuages, houses, buildings, curtilages, gardens, closes, orchards, ponds, fishstews, and all other places lands and territories existing within that site and precinct. And all parts or parcels thereof which formerly belonged to the Prior and Convent in right of the late Monastery, with all vessels, jewels, ornaments, goods, chattels, and implements; excepting always and holding reserved to Bishop Stephen and his successors a certain great messuage belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, called "*le Palys de Wolvesey*," with all its lands and tenements; with this exception, the Dean and Chapter shall have and hold and enjoy the aforesaid site and precinct, with all ancient privileges, liberties, and free customs; together with the Chapels, etc., of the said Church, and with the vessels, etc., above specified: and these things We grant to the Dean and Chapter for Ourselves, Our Heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual frankalmoigne.

We also grant to the Dean and Chapter that the Dean shall

appoint, and, if there be proper cause, correct or even depose and send away, all the lower officers and ministers, and all other persons belonging to the aforesaid Cathedral Church: Saving Our title, right and authority of nominating and appointing on vacancy, the Dean, Prebendaries, and all the Bedesmen, whatever may have been written to the contrary in these Letters notwithstanding. And we desire the Dean and Chapter to have these Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of England duly made and sealed, without fine or fee large or small, whether in Our Court of the Hanaper or elsewhere, and this though no express mention of the true yearly value or surety of the aforesaid properties or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants heretofore made by Us or any Our progenitors to the said Bishop, Dean and Chapter, or any of them, now exists, or any statute, act, or ordinance, provision or restriction, made or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cause, or matter notwithstanding.

In testimony whereto We have caused these Our Letters Patent to be made. Witness Myself at Westminster, on the 28th day of March, in the 32nd year of Our reign. (A.D. 1541.)

By Brief under the Private Seal, and of the aforesaid date by authority of Parliament. S. Olyver.

III, IV.

THE TWO BOOKS OF PORTIONS.

III, IV.

The Two Books of Portions.

I.

THIS is a list of the different Members of the Church, together with other Ministers and servants of the same, with the stipends payable to each. It was signed by the Chancellor in the Court of Augmentations, on April 28th, 1541. That office had been established by Act of Parliament in 1535 to manage the increased revenues expected to accrue to the Crown from the dissolution of Monasteries; so that this document states the amount which the King was prepared to give back to Winchester Cathedral out of the spoils of St. Swithun's and other Religious Houses. The details as to land, great tithes, etc., are to be found in the fifth Document, the King's second Letters Patent for the Dean and Chapter, which granted Estates for the proper sustentation of this Church and Corporation.

The difference between the "Stipend" of the Dean, £199. 13*s.* 9*d.*, and that of a Canon is very marked, the Canons receiving only £31. 11*s.* 8*d.* each; this proportion is kept up to this day, in the matter of these payments: for while the Dean still receives as "Stipend," £200, with an addition of £5 as Increment, each Canon receives, under the same name, the original £31. 11*s.* 8*d.* These sums are paid irrespective of dividends from the estates, and are treated as part of the first charge on them. Apparently, in the outset, these were the only "portions," strictly speaking,

payable to the Dean and Canons, except that the Subdean received an addition of £3. 10*s.* yearly. For single men in King Henry's days these were ample stipends, the Dean's in fact being a very large income, if we reckon that the pound in those days had at least twelve times its present purchasing power.

The list tells us how the establishment was kept up; it had its own "Cater" or manciple, butlers, cooks, etc., who had to provide for the common table: sums were also set aside for the highways, for alms, £100 for repairs to the Church and manors, a sum almost equal to that which is now expended annually on the same objects, a fee for the Steward, the Lord St. John, and to the Auditor, George Paulet, one of Lord Winchester's family; a surplus of the comfortable amount of £40 is allowed for chance expenses, or for times of dearth: lastly we note that Dean Kingsmill had a care for his poor kinsfolk; for we find John Kyngesmyll Porter at the Close Gate, Richard Kyngesmyll one of the King's twelve poor men decayed in the wars or in the royal service, and Leonard Kyngesmyll one of the twelve students at the University.

The total income of the Church devoted to these "parcells" alone is £1,393. 0*s.* 5*d.*, or something between £16,000 and £17,000 a year in our present money; quite double the present income of the Dean and Chapter from every source.

II.

The short paper, dated Christmas, 1541, and marked as No. IV, deals only with the payments to the Peticanons, etc. It is interesting as showing that the Minor Canons had mostly, if not entirely, been changed, in name at any rate if not in person, since the earlier list was drawn up. The

names here given seem to be chiefly names of the places whence the Priests had come: Westgate, Sherborne, Andover, Sutton, Wroxton, Alton, London, etc.

It is also worthy of note that in the second list while the Subdean is "Master," the "Peticanons" are all "Sir," indicating that while the Subdean was dignified with a Degree from his University, the others were without that distinction, and were drawn from the less cultivated ranks of the Clergy.

The persons of note mentioned in these documents are very few: there is the first Dean William Kingsmill, a member of the family still established in the county; there is John White, the Headmaster of the College, who in April, 1554, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, and translated to Winchester by Queen Mary in 1556. He was the last Roman Catholic Bishop of Winchester. The "Lorde Seynte John," who received £10 a year as steward of the lands, was the St. John of Basing, who in 1549 was advanced to be Earl of Wiltshire, and in 1551 to be Marquis of Winchester. He had been made Baron St. John of Basing by Henry VIII in 1539, the first of the present noble family of Paulets: he was the man who made the well-known answer when asked how he had retained the treasurership through so many years—"By being a willow, not an oak." He lived to a great age, and died in 1572, when he was said to have been ninety-seven years old.

The Auditor, George Paulet, who also enjoyed an annual £10 for the new Chapter, was his kinsman.

Nicolas Bacon, whose name comes last as subscribing the Book of Portions, was at the time Solicitor to the Court of Augmentations, from which the document issued. He was, beside being the father of the great Lord Chan-

cellor, Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, a man of great note under Queen Elizabeth, her principal legal Minister, and Lord Keeper, and as such held the Great Seal for many years, though he was never Lord Chancellor.

Richard Ryche, the shameless tool of Henry VIII and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, was afterwards Lord Chancellor.

The list of officials given on p. 58 is interesting, and shews how grand were the views of the original Dean and Chapter. Retainers for five distinguished Lawyers, headed by the Lord Keeper, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, seem to indicate far more of litigious business than ought to have fallen to the share of such a body of Churchmen.

It would be interesting to know something of the career of the "poore Schollere," who helped at Morning Prayer. Was he wanted (in lack of learned Priests) to read the Lessons? And did William Way, who was paid 6*s.* 8*d.* (p. 61) for "repetinge in the quiere" sing the Litany? In many Churches in which the Services were musically rendered, Lay Vicars used to undertake the difficult task of chanting the Litany, and this usage of having the Litany sung by laymen prevails still in some Cathedral Churches.

The "Keeper of the Fraunchesies" was the officer entrusted with the charge of the Liberty or Franchise of St. Swithun, as is described in the Book of Values, on p. 89.

The "Woodward" had large tracts of Forest-land under his charge, as is seen from a detailed account of the Woodlands belonging to the Dean and Chapter, near the end of the seventeenth century (as Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knight, who died in 1704, is named in that document).

The "Clerk of the Works" was successor to the "Custos

Operum," usually a Monk, sometimes a Layman, as in the case of the Computus Roll of 1532–1533, when the office was administered by Walter Froste, the trusted agent of Bishop Fox, whose initials and coat-of-arms appear on the north side of Fox's Screen in Winchester Cathedral.

The "Keeper of the Conduyte hedd," up the valley of the Itchen to the north of the city, had charge of the supply of water which, under the name of the Lockbourne, traversed and scoured the conventual and other buildings within the precinct of the Close.

III.

The Book of Portions.

THE trewe copie of the boke of Portyons sygned by Maister Chauncellor and other of the Counsell of the Augementatyon of the Cathedrall Church of the blessed Trynytie in Wynchester the xxviiith day of Apryll Anno Regni Regis Henrici viii^{vi} xxxiii^{tio}.

The Deane there — Willyam Kyngesmyll late Prior Doctor of Divinitye — xx c iiij xix*li.* xiiis. ix*d.*

xx c iiij xix*li.* xiijs. ix*d.*

Prebendaries appoynted by the

Kynge's grace:

- Edmunde Stewarde, Doctor of Lawe . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- John Crayforde, Doctor of Divinitye . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- Thomas Runcorne, Maister of Arte . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- William Medowe, Maister of Arte xx*li.* . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- John Deane, Doctor of Divinitye xx*li.* . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- Richarde Reader, Bachelar of Divinitye. xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.* xl*li.*
- Peter Langryche, Bachelar of Divinitye . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*

Bysshoppes:

- John Draper, nuper Prior de Christs Churche, Bachelar of Divinitye xl*li.* . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- Henrie Mylls, Bachelar of Divinitye . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- Thomas Whyte, Maister of Arte . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- Antony Barker, Maister of Arte . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*
- John Whyte, Scolemaister of the College by Wynchester and M^{ter} of Arte[1] . xxxj*li.* xjs. viij*d.*

cccl xxix*li.*

[1] John Whyte was at this time (1541) Informator of the College of St. Mary, Winton; and afterwards Warden, to which office he was appointed on Jan. 13th, 1541 (? 1542). He was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1554, and thence translated to the See of Winchester in 1556. There he had but a stormy time of it. On going in, he bound himself to pay the huge sum of £1,000 a year—it would be at least £10,000 a year now—out of his revenues to Cardinal Pole: it does not appear why Winchester, save that the See was very wealthy, should have thus been made to supply the deficiencies of Canterbury. His funeral oration on Queen Mary, in which he had spoken too warmly of the lately set sun, and too coldly of the rising luminary, had not predisposed Queen Elizabeth in his favour; and when in the conferences held at Westminster he warmly defended the old ways, and spoke, it is said, with unbecoming tone respecting the Queen, Elizabeth took offence at the bold prelate, and committed him to the Tower. Here he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy; and was consequently declared contumacious, and deprived of his Bishopric in 1559. His health failing him, Bishop White was released from prison, and withdrew to his sister's house at South Wanborough, where he died in the following year. He lies buried in the Cathedral, though there is no monument or inscription to mark the spot.

xii Studentes in the Divinitye to be found vi at Oxford and vi at Cambridge	Oxford	Thomas Mylles	x*li.*	cxx*li.*
		Thomas Doddymer	x*li.*	
		Henrie Johans	x*li.*	
		James Brookes	x*li.*	
		Thomas Chambers	x*li.*	
		John Estwyke	x*li.*	
	Cambridge	Thomas Batteley	x*li.*	
		Thomas Waters	x*li.*	
		John Foster	x*li.*	
		William Powell	x*li.*	
		George Strete	x*li.*	
		Benedict Balthasar	x*li.*	
xii Petycanons to synge in the Quere		Edward Cowper	x*li.*	cxx*li.*
		John Robynson	x*li.*	
		John Thredgolde	x*li.*	
		John Tucker	x*li.*	
		William Webbe	x*li.*	
		Thomas Winslade	x*li.*	
		Raynolde Webbe	x*li.*	
		John Hubberde	x*li.*	
		Rychard Cocklyn	x*li.*	
		Thomas Fygge	x*li.*	
		John Erle	x*li.*	
		Thomas Dackhineson, a secular preest	x*li.*	
xii laye men to singe and serve in the Quere daylly Anglice Vycars		Mathew Fuller	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	xx iiij*li.*
		Robert Courtney	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		William Weye	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		John Dennynge	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		John Bufford	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Henry Stempe	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		John Netter	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Henrye Benfylde	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Thomas Goodman	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Stephan Capelyn	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Henrye Jeoye	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
		Edmunde Welton	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	
x Queresteres		Edwarde Welton	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	*li. s. d.* xxxiij vj viij
		William Ryeder	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		John Smale	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		Symon Egerton	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		Nicholas Dowse	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		John Watelynge	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		Henrye Blaynchard	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		William Tryme	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		John Westerton	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
		Roger Pakor	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	
The Mr. of the Chylderne		Richard Winslade, M*r* of the Choresters		x*li.*
The Gospeller there		Willyam Alen, Gospeller there by the yere		x*li.*
The Pistellar there		Nuper de Suthwike Marten Halle, Pistoler there by the yere		x*li.*
Two Sextens		Roger Hurde, chyef Sexten Willyam Fryer, under Sexten		xij*li*

The Cater to have for his wages and dyettes	Nicolas Dodymer, Cator to by ther diet and for makyng of his boke of reconynge by yere .	*li.* *s.* *d.* vi. xiij. iiij.
Two Butlers to have for their wages and diettes	Willyam Jones, Chief Butler . . Roger Houghton, Under Butler .	xj*li.*
Two Cookes to have for wages and diettes	Hughe Davy, Chyef Cooke . . Nicholas Hardyng, Under Cooke .	xj*li.*
The Porter there	John Kyngesmyll, Porter there, to have yerely	vij*li.*
Two Bellryngers to have for their diettes and wages	Robert Ames, Bellringer there . . Willyam Lomer, Bellringer there .	x*li.*
xii pore men decayed in the Kinges warres or in his service.	Thomas Barowe . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Roger Inckpenn . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* John Barber . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Thomas Talbott . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Richarde Kyngesmyll . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* John Gryffyn . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* John Budde . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Thomas Tockey . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Richarde Burley . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* John Maye . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Willyam Egerton . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Edwarde Gardener . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	xx iiij*li.*
The Almes yerely	To be distrybuted yerely in Almes to pore howsholders	lxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
For the mendyng of hyghe wayes	To be imployed yerely in makyng of hyghe wayes	*li.* *s.* *d.* xxxiij. vj. viij.
Reparationes yerely	The reparations of the Church and Manours yerely .	c*li.*
The Steward of the lands	Lorde Seynte John, Stewarde of the lands yerely .	x*li.*
The Audytor there	George Pawlet, Audytor there to have yerely .	x*li.*
Riding coste	The Deanes expensis in receavyng of the rents and surveying of the lands yerely	xx*li.*
Wyne and Wax	Allowed yerely to beare the chardge of Wyne and Wax	xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
A Surplusaige	A Surplusaige of xl*li.* to relyeve chaunces or soccoure the Mynysters of the Churche in tyme of dearthe and to beare extraordynarie chardges yerely	xl*li.*

Somme totall of the parcells aforesaid — xx m ccc iiij xiii *li.* v*d.*

Deductions — *Of whiche* some restyth to be payed to the Kyngs Majestie the Tenthes and fyrstefruyts deductyd and abatyd c iiij xix*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.* in the corps of the Prebends whyche the Deane and Prebendaryes paye severally and cc*li.*, viz. for Almes and Audytor and Stewards Fee is allowed by Statute — xx / xx cccliijxix*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.*

Tenths and fyrst fruyts, viz. clxxviij*li.* xvj*s.* v*d.* *ob.* — *Whereof* to be allowed for to dyscharge the yerely Tenthe cxix*li.* iiij*s.* iij*d.* *ob. qr.*

Item to be paid yerely to the Kyngs Hyghnes by way of composition for dyschardgyng of the fyrst fruytes lix*li.* xij*s.* i*d.* *ob. qr.* — clxxviij*li.* xvj*s.* v*d.* *ob.*

And so the somme of the hole chardge to be susteyned yerely by the Revenues of the Churche in hospitalytes, lernynge, Dyvyne Service, Almes, Expenses, Tenthes and Fyrst fruyetes amountyth to the somme of — mdlxxj*li.* xvj*s.* x*d.* *ob.*

Subscribed By
RICHARD RYCHE.
WALTER HENDLE.
NYCHOLAS BACON.

The clere value of the lands grauntyd by the Kinges Hyghnes to the Deane and Chaptre of Wynchester — xx / m d iiij v*li.* xix*s.* v*d.*

And the yerelie chardge of the boke of proportyon is ut supra — m d lxxj*li.* xvj*s.* x*d.* *ob.*

And so remayneth yerely towards the Wayges of the Chaptre Clarke and three Vyrgers or otherwise to be desposyd at the descreatyons of the sayde Deane and Prebendaryes — xiiij*li.* ij*s.* vj*d.* *ob.*

xl*li.* clix*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.* The corse of the Deane, hys dietts and yerely distribution — xx / c iiij xix*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.*

xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* xviij*li.* v*s.* The corse of every Prebendarye, the dietts, and yerely distribution — xxxj*li.* xi*s.* viij*d.*

Fees and annuities[2] wherewith the Churche is yerelie chardged by order of their Statutes as also for other neccesarie considerations over and above the proportion before mentoned—viz., to

Councellors and Attorneis in ye Lawe	The Lorde Keaper		liij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Master Smyth Clerke of the Pipe		xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Master Hide		xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	Mr. Creswell		xl*s.*
	Master Badgere		xl*s.*
Officers within ye Churche	The Vice Deane	vj*li.*	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	The Receyvor	vj*li.*	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	The Treasoror	vj*li.*	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	The Chauntor of the Quyer	iv*li.*	
	The Sexton		xl*s.*
	The three Vergiers	x*li.*	x*s.*
	The Chaptre Clerke		xxv*j.s.* viij*d.*
	The Churche Swepe		xvij*s.* iiij*d.*
	A poore Schollere helping at Morninge Prayer		xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
	The Clockeaper		xxiij*s.* iv*d.*
Officers abroad	The Clerke of the Lands	iv*li.*	
	The Keeper of the Fraunchesies		xl*s.*
	The Woodwarde		liij*s.* iiij*d.*
Artificers and others	The Clerke of the Workes		xl*s.*
	The Mason		v*j.s.* viij*d.*
	The Glasier		viij*s.*
	The Plummer		viij*s.*
	The Swanneherd		xxv*j.s.* viij*d.*
	The Keaper of the Conduyte hedd		v*j.s.* viij*d.*

lxiij*l.*

And so it appeareth that wheare in the rate of the landes is a Surplusage of xiiij*li.* ij*s.* vi*d. ob.* towardes the payment of such chardges, the Churche payeth yerelie above the said surplusage out of the Revenues of the same Churche the somme of — xlviij*li.* xvij*s.* v*d. ob.*

Decayes of Rentes

Item over and above the said somme of xlviij*li.* xvij*s.* v*d. ob.* the saide Deane and Chaptre lacketh of their portion by their first endowment as appereth by the certificath of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose the somme of — xxv*j li.* ij*s.* vi*d.*

The Surplusage of five Mannors unanswered

Item the said Churche lacketh recompence of the Surplusage of certeigne mannors delivered over to the Kinges Majestie for certaigne Schollers[3] for the whiche they have not hetherto had any landes againe assigned the somme of — xlj*li.* viij*s.* ix*d. ob. qr.*

And so the Churche is now chardged yerelie more than the Revenues of the Endowement the somme of — cxvi*li.* viij*s.* ix*d. qr.*

[2] This portion of the document is found only in the later copy, which was made out some time in the reign of James I.

[3] This reference to the surrender of the five Manors charged with the sustentation of the twelve University scholars in Divinity, shows that the Dean and Chapter had already an ancient grievance against the Crown. It is significant of the intentions of Henry VIII that they should have had to make this complaint. They had surrendered estates worth £161.8*s.*7½*d.*, and chargeable, at most, with £120; and the King had quietly gobbled up the difference as well as stipends of the poor scholars.

IV.

STIPENDS AND SALARIES.

IV.

Stipends and Salaries.

STIPENDS *and Salarys payd* unto the Peticannons singingmen Students and all other Ministers and officers at the Feast of Christs Nativitie in the yere of the reign of our Soveren Lord Kynge Henry the eight the xxxii[th]

Imprimis paid to Master Subden...	lxx*s.*
Item to Sir Westgate	l*s.*
Item to Sir Sherborne	l*s.*
Item to Sir Andover	l*s.*
Item to Sir Goldwell...	l*s.*
Item to Sir Sutton	l*s.*
Item to Sir Wroston...	l*s.*
Item to Sir Alton	l*s.*
Item to Sir London	l*s.*
Item to Sir Westbrok	l*s.*
Item to Sir Puryton	l*s.*
Item to Sir Laurens the Gospelar	l*s.*
Item to Sir Mertenn Epistlar	l*s.*
Summa xxxvi*li.*	
Imprimis payd to Richard Wynslade	l*s.*
Item to Henry Stempe	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to John Netter	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Thomas Godeman	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Henry Benfield	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Stephen Caplen	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Henry Joy	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Wyllyam Way	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Mathew Fuller	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Robert Courtenay	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Thomas Bufford	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Edwarde Welton	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Wyllyam Way for repetinge in the quiere	vi*s.* viij*d.*
Summa — xxij*li.* xvi*s.* viij*d.*	

The charge of the chorystars.

Imprimis paid to Richard Wynslade pro the dyette Ragiment & other necessarys for the same chorystars — viij*li.* vis. viij*d.*

Item paid to the same Richard Wynslade for the Coke Wage purvyng the same Choristars ... xx*s.*

Summa — ix*li.* vis. viij*d.*

Almesmen.

Imprimis paid to Thomas Barowe ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Roger Inkpen ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Walter Awsten ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Thomas Talbott ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to John Barbor ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Richard Kingsmyll... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to John Budd ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Willyam Egerton ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to John May ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Edward Gardiner ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Richard Burley ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to Thomas Puckey ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item to John Gryffyn nichil habet quia exoneratur inter ceteros ... ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa —

Sextens.

Item paid to Wyllyam Fryar ... ... xxx*s.*
Item paid to Roger Horde ... ... xxx*s.*

Summa — lx*s.*

Buttler and coke to the commen halle.

Item paide to Wyllyam Jones ... xxvij*s.* vi*d.*
Item paid to Roger Howghton ... xxvij*s.* vi*d.*
Item paid to Nicholas Harding ... ... xxv*s.*
Item paid to Under Coke ... ... viis. vi*d.*

Summa — iiij*li.* viis. vi*d.*

The porter and Chapter Clarck.

Item paid to John Kyngsmyll for his Fee ... ... xxxv*s.*
Item paid to the Chapter Clark for his Fee ... ... vis. viiij*d.*
Item paid to the porter for keping of the gate towards Wolvesey ... ... v*s.*

Summa — xlvis. viij*d.*

Item paid for Wyne Wex brede and Cotten Candell spent in the Church this quarter ... ... xxj*s.* — Wyne, Brede and Candell.

Item paid to Nicholas Dodymere for his quarters Wages Cater in the Commen hall ... ... xxxiij*s.* iii*d.*

Item paid to the plummer and the glasier for their fees ... iij*s.* iiij*d.* xj*s.* vs. iiij*d.*

Summa — lix*s.* viij*d.*

Summa Totalis omnium Allocationum Solutionum et Expensarum hujus quarterii cxxix*li.* xvis. x*d.*

Summa — xx*li.*

Imprimis payd to Thomas Mylle ... ... ls. — Students at Oxford and Cambridge.
Item paid to Thomas Dodymere ... ... ls.
Item paid to Jamys Broke ... ... xls.
Item paid to Thomas Chamber ... ... xls.
Item paid to John Estwyk ... ... ls.
Item paid to Henry James ... ... xxxs.
Item paid to Benedic Balthazar ... ... xls.
Item paid to Wyllyam Powell ... ... xxxs.
Item paid to Thomas Waters ... ... xls.
Item paid to George Strete ... ... xxxs.
Item paid to Leonard Kyngsmyll ... ... xls.
Item paid to Thomas Battelley ... ... xls.

Summa — xxiiij*li.*

Item paid to Elys Wyn Verger ... ... xs. — Aulter kepers and Vergers.
Item paid to Wyllyam Fryar Verger iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item paid to Thomas Lambe, Verger ... xvs.
Item paid to Alexander Whighte ... viij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item paid to John Harte ... ... vl*s.* viij*d.*

Summa — xliii*s.* iiii*d.*

Churchmen.

Item paid to William Lomer ... xij*s.* vi*d.*
Item paid to Robert Ames ... ...
Item paid to Richard Mylle ... ...
Item paid to George Dowse ... ...
Item paid to the same Churchmen for Sweping xiiij*d.*, Keping xx*d.* of Clock, Bloyng xx*d.* of the Organs, oylying viij*d.* of the Belle and the Keping of the Rode Lofte. } vi*s.* viij*d.*

Summa — lvi*s.* viij*d.*

V.

LETTERS PATENT OF HENRY VIII.

V.

Letters Patent of Henry VIII, dated 1st May, 1541, granting Estates, etc., to the Dean and Chapter.

THESE Letters Patent are a very lengthy document, written on four large sheets of parchment. The MS. has suffered a good deal from damp, and is in some places not quite easy to decipher. As much of the great length is due to interminable legal repetition, I have contented myself with a full summary in English. The Great Seal is appended to it; and the headline is illuminated with a very interesting initial letter. Inside the H of "Henricus" we have Henry VIII on his royal throne, presenting these Letters Patent to the Dean and Chapter, who are on their knees around him. Dean Kingsmill, who is receiving the book, is in full robes, as are the others, the twelve Canons; there is no difference in dress between them. Each wears a long full surplice with an amice over it, with the usual pendent tails of fur round the bottom of it; for this was the sign or note of Canonical dignity: under the surplice is a scarlet robe, which shows at the hands, neck, and feet: the Chapter all wear the tonsure. At the King's right hand Bishop Gardiner is standing or kneeling, with crozier over his right shoulder. The remainder of the headline has exactly the same ornamentation as that of the earlier Letters Patent, except that in this case the coats of arms are completed, and all the mottoes put in. Round the cross of St. George is the motto of the Order of the Garter,

"Hony soyt quy mal y pense," on the O of "Octavus," is "Dieu et mon droyt," and on the A of "Angliæ" is "Domine salvum fac Regem."

It must be allowed that the king dealt liberally with this body, regranting to the Dean and Chapter most of the manors formerly belonging to St. Swithun's Monastery with all manorial and other rights pertaining to them: he also granted them considerable property in Winchester itself;—and we know from some of the Cathedral Rolls how very large these rights and estates were. In addition to all this provision for the stately Cathedral Church, the King granted the Chapter a number of Rectories, etc., formerly belonging to Christchurch, Hants, to Hyde Abbey, to Southwyke Priory, to Llanthony Abbey, to Ambresbury Priory, and to the Convent at Edington; together with many Pentecostals and other yearly rents chargeable on divers Churches and Rectories. And all this on condition that the Dean and Chapter should yearly pay £178. 16*s.* 5½*d.*, namely,—

	£	*s*	*d*
For the yearly tenth	119	4	3¾
For Composition in lieu of First Fruits	59	12	1¾
	178	16	5½

into the Royal Court of Augmentations, in lieu of all other payments whatever to the Crown. The Chapter are also charged with payments and pensions amounting to £74. 12*s.* 1½*d.* The sum total of all the "Parcells" given in Document III amounts to an annual income of £1393. 0*s.* 5*d.*, so that the yearly tenth was reckoned on a sum smaller than the gross revenue; no doubt because something was allowed for expenses of administration.

The estates previously owned by the Convent of St.

Swithun are to be found in the fine MS. of the Customs of the Priory, dated A.D. 1287, but really written early in the fourteenth century. The names of these Manors are given here for purposes of comparison. (1) The great Manor of Berthon (Barton Priors), including Chiltecumbe (Chilcombe), Hangelcombe, Avintone, Morstede, Wylehale (Winnal), "Nova Villa" (which must have been the Soke of Winchester, as it is said to be close to Winnal), Spersholte, Wyke, Cumptone, Drayton and Sparkeford, St. James, Fulflood, Bradelygh, outside Kingsgate, Kyngate Strete and Gyngestrete, and Brexedona (Brixden); (2) Littletone; (3) Estone and Wordy, including Chillonde; (4) Michelmareys, with Abbederrigge; (5) Chilbolton (return dated 1261), Whitchurche (return dated 1251), including Bynstret and Mulestret in the Burgh, Charlecote, Frifolke and Bagehurst; (6) Hussebourne, including Wyke, Horhampton, Bienlegh, Eggeburi, and Stoke; (7) Hamme; (8) Bisshupesston; (9) Pateneye; (10) Bledone; (11) Nutshullyng; (12) Westwod; (13) Eneford, including Fifide; (14) Overton; (15) Stoktone; (16) Worstone; (17) Aulton; (18) Crondal, including Swandrop, Yatelegh, Bramblesshet (Bramshot) and Hallie, Suthwode, Alresshatt (Aldershot), Dupehale, and Crokham; (19) Westmoenes; (20) Henton; (21) Hynetone; (22) Hoghton and Draitone; (23) Wolrichestone; and (24) Wonsyngton.

It will be seen that many names appear in Henry VIII's Grant which do not appear in the Custumal; these were no doubt Manors acquired by the Priory after the time of that MS., and the following appear to have been entirely taken away from the Cathedral: Michelmarsh, Hussebourne (*i.e.*, Hurstbourne Priors), Bisshupestone, Worstone, Hoghton, and Wolrichestone. Hence it is clear that almost all the old endowment of the Cathedral was restored to it,

while very considerable additions to the property were made out of the sequestered estates of Christ Church and other suppressed Monasteries.

There are two interesting endorsements to this document. After the Restoration, when the estates were resumed by King Charles II, with a view to being restored to their original owners, the Dean and Chapter, thanks probably to the zeal and care of their good Chapter Clerk, John Cheke, had recovered these Letters Patent, and sent them up to London as proof of their ownership. There they were seen by Sir Matthew Hale, the great lawyer, whose order for their enrolment, written with his own hand, is the first endorsement; and then, secondly, comes the notice that they had been duly enrolled in the Office of the Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tithes in the year 1669. This second endorsement is signed by William Pretyman; a name afterwards very well known at Winchester.

V.

Letters Patent of Henry VIII, granting to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester such estates and other sources of revenue as might support their due state. Dated at Westminster, 1st May, 1541, 33rd year of his reign.

HENRICUS Octavus Dei Gracia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex fidei defensor Dominus Hiberniæ, et in terris supremum caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ, Omnibus, etc.

We grant to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity at Winchester all Our Manor of Berthon Priors, Hants, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and also Our Manors of Crondall, Sutton, Whitchurche, Manydon, Lyttleton, Chilbolton, Wonsyngton, Sylkested, Westmeon, Nutshullyng, Mylbroke, Moorecourte, Avyngton, Exton, Haddyngton, Bransbury, Henton and Up-Somborne, Hants. Also other Our Manors in Ham, Hyniton, Overton, Alton, Wroughton, Stoketon, Patney, Westwood, Langefysshehre near Endeford, Wynnaston and Shypton Bellingar in Wilts; also the Manor of Bleadon in Somerset; all of which our Manors and rights lately belonged to the Monastery of St. Swithun Wintoñ in Hants: also we grant them all messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pasturages, woods and underwoods, rents, reversions, rectory-rents, returns, grants or concessions of customs, reserved immunities, fee-farms, farms of tenants and farmers, fisheries, moors, marshes, bogs, fishponds, military fees, wards, marriage rights, escheats, reliefs, heriots, etc.; markets, fairs, tolls, warrens, courtleets, views of frankpledge, and all that pertains to view of frankpledge; assize and assay of bread and wine and beer, chattels, waifs and strays, and all other advantages and profits existing in the towns, districts, parishes, or hamlets of Berthon Priors, Crundall, Sutton, Whitchurche, Manydon, Lyttleton, Chilbolton, Wonsyngton, Sylkested, Westmeon,

Nutshullyng, Mylbrooke, Moorecourte, Avyngton, Exton, Haddyngton, Bransebury, Henton, and Upsomborne, in Hants; and Ham, Hyniton, Overton, Alton, Wroughton, Stoketon, Patney, Westwood, Langefysshehre near Endeford, Wynnaston and Shypton Bellingar in Wilts, and Bleadon in Somerset; or elsewhere in Hants, Wilts and Somerset, or elsewhere in Our realm of England.

We also grant hereby to the Dean and Chapter all Manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, meadows, pasturages, woods, underwoods, commons, fisheries, marshes, farms, fee-farms, rents, reserved rents, military fees, escheats, reliefs, courtleets, views of frankpledge, etc., chattels, waifs and strays, liberties, pensions, portions and tithes, and all and singular hereditaments easements and profits, in the villages, districts, parishes or hamlets, of Berthon Priors, Sparsholt, Wyke, Fulflood, Compton, Sparkford, Chilcombe, Overton . . . . Otterborne, Crundall, Yateley, Crokam, Dipnall, Bramshott, Haldershutt, Halley, Swantroppe, Flete, Bownest, Charlecote, Fryfolke, Baghurst, Hanyton, Fabyans, Marvyns, Thurmonde, Hursley, Oxenbridge . . . . and Lovyngton, in Hants, all formerly belonging to St. Swithun's Monastery; also all messuages, houses, buildings, shops, factories for cloth, upper chambers, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, tofts, cottages, gardens, pensions, portions, tithes, etc., in the Parishes of St. Clement, St. Peter in Gudbigate, St. Lawrence, St. Maurice, St. George, St. Mary Kalendar, St. Mary "de Ode," St. Peter Colebroke, St. Swithun on Kingsgate, or elsewhere in the city of Winchester: Also in the Parishes of St. Peter Chishull, St. John, St. Michael, St. Faith, St. Giles, St. James, St. Anastatia, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin, within the Soke of Winchester, or in the suburbs of the city, or within the 'Communa' of the city, formerly belonging to St. Swithun's Monastery. And also a yearly rent or feefarm of £10 from the Borough of Whitchurch, Hants, also formerly belonging to St. Swithun's. We also grant to the Dean and Chapter our Rectories and Churches of Wotton and Lyttleton, Hants; the Rectories and Churches of Overton and Alton, Wilts; all formerly belonging to St. Swithun's Monastery. We also grant the Rectory and Church of Christ Church, Twyneham, and the Rectory and Church of Blandford in Dorset, which formerly belonged to the Monastery of Christ Church, Twyneham.

We also grant the Rectory and Church of Alton, of Bensted and Kyngesley; Also the Rectory and Church of Pideltrenthid in Dorset, formerly belonging to Hyde Abbey; Also the Rectory and Church of Preston Candever and Nutley, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Southwyke; Also the Rectory and Church of Barton Stacey, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Lanthony near Gloucester; Also the Rectories and Churches of Duryngton, Wanborough, Aldebourne, and Alton in Wilts; Also the tithes of Alton, and North Tudworth; Also the Rectory and Church of Letcombe Regis in Berkshire; Also the Rectory or Chapel of Esthallowe, formerly belonging to Ambresbury; Also the Rectories and Churches of Keveleigh and Bulkington in Hants, formerly belonging to the Monastery or House of Edynton, Wilts; Also Manors, lands, etc., in the towns, parishes, districts, or hamlets of Wotton, Lyttleton, Overton, Alton, Christ Church, Twyneham, Blanford, Romsey, Alton, Bensted and Kyngesleigh, Collingbourne, Pideltrenthid, Preston Candever, Nutley, Barton Stacye, Duryngton, Wanborough, Aldebourne, Alton, Letcombe Regis, Esthallowe, Keveleigh, and Bulkyngton; Also all advowsons, donations, nominations, collations, presentations, free dispositions and rights of patronage in these same Vicarages of Wotton, etc., and all other patronage of Churches and Chantries in the above Manors, and in the City or Soke of Winchester, previously belonging to St. Swithun's Monastery. Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* chargeable on the Rectory or Collegiate Church of St. Cross, Winton; also 3*s.* 4*d.* from the Rectory of Kyngswood, Hants; 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Rectory of Walton on Thames; 3*s.* 4*d.* from the Rectory of Netherwallop; £5 from the Rectory of Elyngdon; 40*s.* from Quydhampton Rectory; £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* from Crundall Rectory; £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* from Droknesford Rectory; 40*s.* from Havant Rectory; 10*s.* from Wynhall Rectory; 10*s.* from St. Maurice Rectory in Winton; 8*s.* from the Rectory of St. James, appropriated to the College of St. Cross, near Winchester; 6*s.* 8*d.* from St. Faith Rectory; 5*s.* from St. Anastatius' Rectory; 2*s.* from Sparsholte Rectory; 20*s.* from Itchenstoke Rectory; 2*s.* from St. Maurice Rectory; 16*d.* from Bensted in the Isle of Wight; 8*d.* from Preston Vallens Rectory; 26*s.* 8*d.* from Chilcombe Rectory; 2*s.* from Compton Rectory; 2*s.* from the Chapel of Wyke; and 40*s.*

from Hanyton Rectory; all which pensions or yearly rents used to belong to St. Swithun's Monastery; as well as all similar pensions, etc., in Wilts and Surrey, which all used to be styled *les Pentecostalles S. Swithuni*, amounting in ordinary years to £21, formerly paid to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun's, or to the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Twyneham, or to the Abbess and Convent of Romsey, or to the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, or to the Prior and Convent of Southwyke, or to the Prior and Convent of Llanthony near Gloucester, or to the Prior and Convent of Ambresbury, or to the Rector or Convent of the late Monastery or House of Edyngton, to have and enjoy as if they had been granted by the said Abbots, Abbess, Priors, etc., under their seals conventual: all to be held in pure and perpetual Almoign on payment to Our Court of Augmentation yearly of the sum of £178. 16*s*. 5½*d*. at Michaelmas in full payment and satisfaction of all services, etc., due to the Crown.

We also pardon and remit to the Dean and Chapter all present and future payments whatever, so long as they pay the king yearly the aforesaid £178. 16*s*. 5½*d*.

Also We relax and remit to William Kyngesmyll S.T.P. now Dean, and Edmund Stewarde, LL.D., John Crayforth, S.T.P., John Dean, S.T.P., John Draper, Henry Mylles, Thomas Ronkhorne, William Medowe, Richard Redar, Peter Langryche, Thomas Whyte, Anthony Barker, and John Whyte, Prebendaries, all sums due to the king for first fruits, etc.

Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter for ever all moneys hitherto payable by them in respect of their Deanery, Prebends, Offices, etc., saving the aforesaid £178. 16*s*. 5½*d*., to be enjoyed by them "absque compoto," (without having to render account for them); and so the Dean and Chapter shall be exonerated and acquitted of all charges due to Us.

Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter entrance into all manors, etc., and possession of them, by virtue of these Our Letters Patent, reserving always to Ourselves that aforesaid £178. 16*s*. 5½*d*. in lieu of tithes and first fruits.

Also We further grant them and their successors that they, having taken actual seizure and possession, and having enjoyed

the outgoings, profits, returns, and emoluments, shall still have the same without any other payments to Us or Our heirs for first fruits, etc. And We, for Ourselves and Our heirs, declare that We will not disturb or vex the Dean and Chapter in their possession; but the Dean and Chapter shall be entirely and fully acquitted and pardoned, as towards Us and Our heirs, from all Fines for entrance, intrusions, offences, penalties, and forfeitures, an Act of Parliament or Statute of the 26th year of Our reign notwithstanding.

Also We enjoin it on the Archbishops and Bishops in the realm, and on Our Chancellor and all Our officials to hinder all interference with the Dean and Chapter: And if any member of the Chapter be promoted to any dignity or office, he shall pay as first fruits, on behalf of his yearly income thence accruing, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of that income. Also, all Archbishops, etc., shall on the production of these Letters Patent allow the Dean and Chapter to enjoy freely and in peace all these good things.

Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter to have and to hold within their Manors, etc., all Courts, Courtleets, and views of frankpledge, with all that goes therewith; assise and assay of wine, corn and beer, with all chattels, waifs and strays, free warrens, fairs, markets, places of merchandise, liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, such as the Priors and Convents of St. Swithun, and Christ Church, Twyneham, the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, the Prior and Convent of Southwyke, or the Prior and Convent of Llanthony near Gloucester, or the Prior and Convent of Ambresbury, or the Rector and Convent of the late Monastery or House of Edyngton, used to have and hold: Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter the aforesaid Rectories, lands, etc., belonging formerly to the same: also the Chapel of Esthallowe; in such manner and form as the aforesaid Abbots, Abbess, Rector and Priors enjoyed them; and this, without any special presentation or admission or induction of any Incumbents into the said Rectories and Chapel.

Also We will and declare that We will exonerate the Dean and Chapter for these lands and tenements, etc., as against all persons, from all pensions, portions, returns, fees, corrodies, annuities, burdens, and sums of money hitherto chargeable on these estates,

saving the aforenamed sum of £178. 16*s*. 5½*d*. reserved to the Crown; and also beside and saving

the fee of 13/4 yearly to the Provost and Bedel of Sparsholt,
„ 6/8 yearly to the Collector of rents and farmer of Compton,
„ 6/8 to the Collector of rents and farmer of Sparkeford,
„ 6/8 to the Collector of rents and farmer of Chilcombe and Ovington,
„ 40/- to the Bailiff of the Manor of Crundall,
and 6/8 to the farmer of Sutton "pro toga sua"
„ 6/8 „ „ Whitchurche „ „
and fee of 3/4 to the Collector of rents and farmer in Charlecote and Fryfolke,
„ 8/4 to the Collector of rents and farmer in Manydon,
and 6/8 „ „ „ „ "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 6/8 „ „ „ „ Baghurst,
and 6/8 to the Collector of rents and farmer in Hanyton, "pro toga sua,"
„ 6/8 to the farmer of Lyttleton, "pro toga sua."
„ 6/8 „ „ Chilbolton, „
„ 14/- to the Collector of Rents and farmer there,
And fee of 13/4 „ „ „ in Wynsyngton,
and 6/8 to the farmer of Silkested "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 30/- to the Collector of Rents and Woodwarden in Westmeon,
and 13/4 to two farmers there 'pro togis suis,"
Also a certain yearly pension of 2/- to the College of St. Elizabeth in the city Winchester,
And fee of 10/- to the Collector of Rents in Ham,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 6/8 to the Collector of Rents and farmer of Nutshallyng,
and 6/8 to the farmer there, "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 6/8 to the Collector of Rents and farmer in Mylbrooke,
„ 3/4 „ „ „ „ Morecourt,
„ 6/8 „ „ „ „ Adyngton,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"
„ 6/8 „ „ Exton „ „
„ 6/8 „ „ Hynyton „ „
„ 6/8 „ „ Haddington „ „
„ 6/8 „ „ Bransebury „ „

and fee of 3/4 to the Collector of Rents and farmer of Upsomeborne,
„ 10/- „ „ „ „ Bleadon,
„ 53/4 „ „ „ within the City of Winchester and the "Soctha" (Soke) of that city,
„ £4 to the Collector of all and every pension aforesaid in Hants,
„ 10/6 to the Collector of Rents and farmer in Overton,
„ 6/8 to the Woodwarden there,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"
and a certain annual pension of 36/9 to be paid to the . . . of Overton,
and another annual pension of 40/- to the Master of St. Cross near Winchester,
and fee of 40/- to the Bailiff of Exton, (?)
„ 13/4 to the Archdeacon of Sarum for procurations,
and fee of 10/- to the Collector of Rents and farmer at Alton,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"
and a yearly pension of 40/- to the Warden of St. Cross near Winchester,
and fee of 10/- to the Collector of rents and farmer in Wroughton,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"

And a yearly pension of 13/4 to the Rector of Elsyngton for the time being,
and 6/8 to the farmer of Stoketon "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 10/- to the Collector of Rents and farmer in Patney,
and 6/8 to the farmer in Westwood "pro toga sua,"
and a yearly pension of 6/8 to the President of Corpus Christi College in Oxford,
and a fee of 13/4 to the Provost of Henton,
and 6/8 to the farmer there "pro toga sua,"
and fee of 20/- to the Collector of Rents in Shypton Bellynger,
and yearly pension of £18 to the Vicar of Christchurch, Twyneham,
„ „ £8 to a certain Chaplain assigned to the said vicar of Christchurch to perform divine services for his pay,
and 18/- yearly arising from the Rectory of Blandeford,
and „ „ to the Archdeacon of Dorset for Procurations and Synodals,
and 2/- yearly to the poor of Blandeford, to be distributed in alms,

Also 9/8½ arising yearly from the Rectory or Church of Romsey and payable to the Archdeacon of Winchester for Procurations and Synodals,

And a yearly pension of 4/- to the Prebendary of Chute and Chisenburie from the Rectory of Collyngbourne,

and a pension of 16/8 to the Bishop of Salisbury for his pension from the aforesaid Church,

And an annual pension of 13/4 to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury for Collyngborne Church,

And an annual pension of 6/8 to the Archdeacon of Salisbury,

and 8/- yearly to the poor of that parish,

„ 6/8 to the farmer of the Rectory of Duryngton for his living,

„ 10/- to the Chaplain there for his living,

and a pension of 20/- to the Vicar of Wanborough in augmentation of salary,

and a pension of 40/- to the Vicar of Aldeborne in augmentation of salary,

and a pension of 63/4 to the Vicar of Letcombe Regis in augmentation of salary,

Also 7/6 to the Archdeacon of Berks for Procurations and Synodals, derived from the Church of Letcombe Regis aforesaid.

Also We grant to the Dean and Chapter all outgoing reversions and profits of Manors, lands, rectories, pensions, tithes, etc., from Michaelmas last to this date; and enjoin on our Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentation of revenues of the Crown, and Receivers, Auditors, and other officials and ministers, that on exhibition of these Our Letters Patent, without either brief or warrant, they give to the Dean and Chapter full quittance, "alleviation, defalcation, and manifest deduction" from all payments, etc., arising out of the aforesaid, excepting always the rents, fees, and sums of money abovenamed: and these Our Letters shall be our full exoneration for them, in the presence of Our Chancellor and Officers.

And further We desire that these Our Letters Patent be interpreted, expounded, understood, adjudged and determined, before Ourselves and Our heirs, and in Our Courts spiritual and temporal, and in all other places, and before all judges, justices,

etc.; and the rights of the Dean and Chapter guarded against all omission, mis-statement of value, etc., etc.

Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Maii Anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data prædicta auctoritate Parliamenti.

These Letters Patent contain on the back an Autograph of the famous Lawyer, Sir Matthew Hale.

"Irrotulentur hæ literæ patentes.—MATHEW HALE."

Irrotulatum inter Recorda de termino Scī Hillarii incipiendo A° Regni Regis Caroli Secundi &c. xix (A.D. 1669) et finiendo A° Regni Regis, etc., Vicesimo, in officio Rememoratoris Primorum Fructuum et Decimarum.—WILL^{US} PRETYMAN.

VI.

THE BOOK OF VALUES.

VI.

The Book of Values.

THE "Book of Values" is a beautiful specimen of sixteenth century arrangement and penmanship: it is written out as though it were displayed on a great sheet, with a gigantic bracket running through it all, to which there is (p. 92) this heading in the centre "Dominia, maneria, etc. . . . . nuper monasterii S. Swithuni in Com. Southt. et Wiltes." Then, inside the bracket, on the next line, come the successive Manors, etc., of Hants and Wilts. Towards the end of the document there comes a new bracket, and with it the heading of the "Spiritualia, etc.," of the late Monastery of Christ Church Twyneham; another of those of Hyde; another of Southwyke Priory; another of Llanthony; and finally one of Ambresbury (Amesbury). Two copies of this document, both on parchment, are in the Cathedral Library; one being the original, and the other not later than the time of James I.

The nett yearly value of Berthon Manor, a large tract of land lying south, south-east, and south-west of Winchester, amounted to no less than £182. 8*s*. 8¾*d*., or rather over £2,000 a year in our day: the still more extensive but poorer Manor of Crundall is valued at £114. 15*s*. 11*d*.; no other estate reaches £100.

The total nett value is as follows:—

	£	*s*	*d*
Berthon	182	8	8¾
Crundall	114	15	11
Sutton...	20	1	1
Whytchurche (Manor) ...	36	1	9½
Burgh of Whytchurche ...	10	0	0

	£	s	d
Charlecote and Fryfolke ...	15	5	3
Manydon	43	1	7½
Baghurst and Hanyton ...	26	15	9½
Lytleton	29	9	4
Chylbolton	53	7	9
Wunsington	26	19	8
Sylkstede	12	13	4
Thurmond (in St. Faith) ...	8	16	0
Wynhall	3	9	9
Office of Bailiff of the Liberty of St. Swithun	6	13	4
Westemeon	74	11	8
Hamme	22	8	11
Nutshullyng	29	19	7
Mylbroke	20	10	8¾
Morecourt	7	12	6
Hursley and Oxenbridge ...	6	4	0
Avington	21	16	10
Exton	38	14	5
Hynnyton	36	5	6
Lyttelton Rectory	1	6	8
Payments from Churches ...	47	8	11
Overton (Wilts)	47	0	11
Alton (Wilts)	28	14	0
Wrowghton (Wilts)	31	1	5½
Stocketon (Wilts)	28	7	5½
Patney (Wilts)	28	11	6
Westwood (Wilts)	12	4	3½
Langefishehide (Wilts) ...	15	17	7
Henton (Hants)	25	17	0
Winnaston	3	18	6
Shipton Bellingar	26	18	2
Lovyngton (Hants)	6	6	8
Crystchurch Twyneham Rectory etc.	32	0	0
Blandford Rectory	10	0	0
Romsey Rectory	26	3	7½
Alton Rectory...	25	10	0
Benstede and Kingesley Rectory	18	0	0

	£	s	d
Collingborne Rectory ...	35	2	0
Pideltrenthide Rectory (Dorset)	18	0	0
Preston Candever Rectory ...	6	0	0
Nutley Rectory	4	6	8
Barton Stacy Rectory ...	23	16	8
Duryngton Rectory (Wilts) ...	19	3	4
Alton Rectory (Wilts) ...	9	6	8
Wanborough Rectory (Wilts)...	19	0	0
Auldeborne Rectory (Wilts) ...	25	0	0
North Tudworth Tithes ...	3	0	0
Letcombe Regis Rectory (Berks)	9	9	2
Esthallow Rectory (Berks) ...	12	0	0
Keveleighe Rectory (Wilts) ...	14	0	0
Bulkyngton Rectory (Wilts) ...	10	0	0
Haddyngton Manor (Hants) ...	14	10	0
Bramsbury Manor (Hants) ...	9	16	8
Upsomborne Manor (Hants) ...	11	13	9
Bledon Manor (Somerset) ...	39	15	4
City of Winchester with the Soke	37	14	11
Deane (Hants)	0	14	0
Total net value ...	£1590	19	7

which is about £5 more than it comes out in the calculation at the close of the document. On a careful revision of all the statements of value, I have detected only two small errors: (1) the total of the Pensions from Churches on p. 94 is set down at £47. 8*s.* 11*d.*, whereas it ought to be 1*d.* more, or £47. 9*s.* 0*d.*; and (2) the gross amount for Up-Somborne on p. 103 should have been £11. 19*s.* 1*d.* not £11. 17*s.* 1*d.*; so that there are small errors of 1*d.* and 2*s.* in the account, but nothing to explain a discrepancy of £5.

Ecclesia Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis infra Civitatem Wintoñ

VI.—VALORES omnium et singulorum Dominiorum, Maneriorum, terrarum, Tenementorum, Rectoriarum, portionum, pensionum, et aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, per illustrissimum et victorissimum[1] Principem Dominum nostrum Henricum Octavum Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Regem, fidei Defensorem, Dominum Hiberniæ, et sub Christo in terra supremum Caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ, de gratia et clementia suis specialibus corpori dictæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis in sustentationem et relevamen ejusdem assignandorum ut patet inferius—Videlicet

Manerium de Barthona Prioris cum membris in Comitatu Southampton — valet in

FIRMA scitus manerii sive grangiæ ibidem cum omnibus ædificiis, terris Dominicalibus, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, communiis, et *lez Downes* eidem pertinentibus, dimissi Thomæ Wryothesley Militi per Indenturam[2] per annum	l*li.*
FIRMA duarum clausurarum vocatarum *Barthendfeld* et *fower corner close* dimissarum Aliciæ Beteryge per Indenturam per annum	xl*s.*
REDDITIBUS et firma in Sparsholt, Wyke, Fulflud, parcellis ejusdem Manerii, per annum xxxij*li.* xix*s.* vi*d.* cum quodam redditu vocato *Downe silver* in Wyke prædicta, xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*, finibus, tallagiis, et perquisitis Curiæ[3] ibidem communibus annis xx*s.*—in toto	xxxv*li.* xij*s.* x*d.* *qr.*
REDDITIBUS et firma in Compton per annum xvij*li.* iij*d.* *ob.* finibus, heriettis, extrahuris[4], communibus annis xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*, cum quodam redditu vocato *Chambre rent* vi*s.*—in toto	xviij*li.* ix*s.* vij*d.* *ob.*
REDDITIBUS et firma in Sparkford cum redditibus certis terrarum finabilium in hamleto de Thurmonde inter alias dimissis Henrico Knight per Indenturas, xxij*li.* x*s.* iij*d.* redditibus vocatis *Chambre rent* xlvij*s.* vij*d.* et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis x*s.*	xxv*li.* vij*s.* x*d.*
REDDITIBUS et firma in Chylcombe, Ovington, Morested, Brickesdown et Wynhall xlvi*li.* xvij*s.* v*d.* redditibus vocatis *Chambre rent* in Chilcombe et Morestede prædictis xxviij*s.* iiij*d.* et perquisitis Curiæ cum finibus heriettis et extrahuris communibus annis xlv*s.*—in toto	l*li.* x*s.* ix*d.*
REDDITIBUS in Oterborne vocatis *Chambre Rent* cum redditibus terrarum nuper pertinentium officio subpriori ibidem	xl*is.*

xx ciij iiij*li.* ij*s.* *ob. qr.*

Inde in — Reprisis[5]

Feodis sive stipendiis, viz., Præposito et Bedello de Sparsholt xiij*s.* iiij*d.* Collectori reddituum in Compton vj*s.* viij*d.* Collectori reddituum de Sparkford vj*s.* viij*d.* Collectori reddituum et firmæ in Chilcombe et Avington vj*s.* viij*d.*	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - xx ciiij*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.* *ob. qr.*

Manerium de Crundall cum membris in Crundell, Yateley, Crokham, Dypnall, Bramshutt, Aldershut, Halley, Swanthrope, Flete, et Bownest in Comitatu Southampton — valet in

- FIRMA manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus dimissi Georgio Poulet Armigero per Indenturam ad terminum anni, reddendo inde per annum — xvij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- REDDITIBUS et Firma tam liberorum quam custumarie tenentium[6] cum eorum operibus et annualibus recognitionibus[7] ac exitibus diversis aliis parcellis terrarum per annum ultra xx*s.* nuper receptis de redditibus Manerii de Westmeon per annum — xx iiijxi*li.* xix*s.* iij*d.*
- FIRMA duorum Stagnorum vocatorum *Flete pondes* cum pastura vocata *le Flete*, dimissorum eidem Georgio per Indenturam per annum — xliij*s.* iiij*d.*
- FINIBUS heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis — cvj*s.* viij*d.*

cxvj*li.* xv*s.* xj*d.* Inde in Reprisis
- Feodis Ricardo Tyzy Ballivo ibidem per annum — xl*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - cxiiij*li.* xv*s.* xi*d.*

Manerium de Sutton in Comitatu Southampton — valet in

- REDDITIBUS et Firma tam liberorum quam custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum — xiiij*li.* j*d.*
- FIRMA Manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus dimissi Ricardo Tyzy per Indenturas ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum — cxvij*s.* viij*d.*
- FINIBUS heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis — x*s.*

xx*li.* vij*s.* ix*d.* Inde in Reprisis
- Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua per annum — vj*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xx*li.* xiij*d.*

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Indentura*, an indenture, then as now, was a legal document or deed between two or more parties; a sheet of parchment was cut across the middle by a wavy or jagged line, so that the two halves would always fit into one another, and then the deed or grant was written in duplicate on each part of the sheet. The word indicates the *toothed* edge at top of the document.

[3] *Fines*, sums payable by the tenant to the lord on his granting a new lease of lands, etc.: so called because they marked the end of a negociation. *Tallages*, charges or taxes on property in town or country, more especially an aid demandable of demesne lands at the will of the lord. *Perquisita curiæ*, were, according to Du Cange, "acquisita et addita *curiis* seu prædiis rusticis."

[4] *Heriettis*, heriots, from A.S. *here-geatu*; the equipment of a vassal, which on his death reverted to his lord. Heriots became due only on the tenant's death, and not uncommonly the lord had a right to the best animal, usually the best horse; also choice of a piece of armour, etc. *Extrahuris*, our "estrays" or "strays" (the word is of many forms, *estrajeriæ*, *extrahitura*, *extraheria*); derelict or castaway things, which for whatever cause lapse to the lord's treasury, "specially cattle and sheep which have wandered away, and have found their way into another lord's lands; then, if not claimed by the rightful owner within a year and a day, they become the absolute property of him on whose land they have been found."

[5] *Reprisa*, deductions (a shortened form of *reprehensa*) made from the income of a farm, etc., for the payment of agents, or other sums chargeable on such farm.

[6] *Custumarie tenentes*, "customary tenants," tenants holding under the Consuetudo or custom of the lordship; they are also styled "consuetudinarii," men who hold their lands liable to some payment or "custom" to the lord.

[7] *Recognitionibus* probably means in this place small rents payable to the lord by his tenants.

Manerium de Whytchurch in Comitatu Southampton } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum eorum operibus per annum } xx*li.* xviij*s.* v*d.* *ob.*
- FIRMA manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus dimissi Thomæ Clerke per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } xi*li.*
- FIRMA molendini aquatici ibidem dimissi Aliciæ Wynne per Indenturam ad terminum annorum, reddendo inde per annum } xl*s.*
- FIRMA molendini Fullonici[8] ibidem dimissi Thomæ Pointer per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } xxv*s.*
- FINIBUS heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } xxv*s.*

li. *s.* *d.* xxxvi viij v *ob.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua per annum } vj*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxxvi*li.* xxj*d.* *ob.*

Burgus de Whitchurch in dicto Comit. } valet in { FEODO FIRMÆ per annum clare - - - - - - x*li.*

Charlecote et Fryfolke in B. de Whitchurch prædicto in Comit. Southt. } valet in

- REDDITIBUS et firma, videlicet, in Charlecote per annum vi*li.* vij*s.* vij*d.* *ob.*, et in Fryfolke viij*li.* iiij*s.* ij*d.* *ob.* finibus, heriettis, extrahuris et aliis perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis xvi*s.* viij*d.* } xv*li.* viij*s.* vij*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Collectoris ibidem per annum } iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xv*li.* v*s.* iij*d.*

Manerium de Manydon cum decimis Rectoriæ de Wutton Sci Laurentii in Comit. Southt. } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum eorum operibus per annum } xxiij*li.* iij*s.* ij*d.* *ob.*
- FIRMA manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus necnon decimis Rectoriæ ibidem pertinentibus insimul dimissi Johanni Wethers per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } xvi*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } iiij*li.*

xliij*li.* xv*s.* vij*d.* *ob.* Inde in } Reprisis { Feodis et stipendiis viz. Collectori reddituum et firmario viij*s.* iiij*d.* et firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum, in toto } xv*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xliij*li.* xix*d.* *ob.*

Hanyton Fabyan et Marvins membris de Manydon prædicto in Comit. Southt. } valet in

REDDITIBUS et firma, viz. in Baghurst per annum xl*i*. xij*s*. v*d*. *ob*. et in Hanyton xiij*li*. xi*s*. iiij*d*. Pannagio porcorum[9] communibus annis v*s*. iiij*d*. Finibus, heriettis, extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis xl*s*. } xxvij*li*. ix*s*. j*d*. *ob*.

Inde in } Reprisis { Feodis et stipendiis viz. Collectori reddituum de Baghurst vi*s*. viij*d*. et collectori reddituum de Hanyton pro toga sua vi*s*. viij*d*. per annum } xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxvj*li*. xv*s*. ix*d*. *ob*.

Manerium de Lytleton in Comit. Southt. } valet in

REDDITIBUS et firma tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium cum eorum operibus, ac x*s*. de redditu tenentium pro communia habenda in Barsyngdowne per annum } x*li*. xij*s*. viij*d*.

FIRMA manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus dimissi Laurentio Bell per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } xvij*li*.

FIRMA omnium decimarum dicti Manerii et terrarum Dominicalium ejusdem dimissarum per eandem Indenturam eidem Laurentio per annum } xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

FINIBUS tallagiis heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } x*s*.

Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua } vj*s*. viij*d*.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxix*li*. ix*s*. iiij*d*.

Manerium de Chylbolton in Comit. Southt. } valet in

REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum eorum operibus per annum } xxv*li*. xiij*s*. v*d*.

FIRMA Manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus dimissi Jacobo Tut per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } xxiiij*li*.

FIRMA Molendini bladiferi ibidem dimissi eidem Jacobo Tut per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum } lxvi*s*. viij*d*.

PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis[9] } xx*d*.

FINIBUS heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendiis, viz. firmario pro toga sua vi*s*. viij*d*. et Collectori reddituum et firmario prædicto xiij*s*. per annum in toto } xx*s*. viij*d*.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - liij*li*. vij*s*. ix*d*.

[8] *Molendini fullonici*, a fulling-mill; *moulin pour fouller les draps*; I do not find the form *fullonicum* elsewhere. The older MS. reads *fullonis*.

[9] *Pannagium porcorum*, the "pannage of pigs," was the permission to turn them out in the woods "*ad pasnaticum*" (contr. from *pastinaticum* from *pastura*), to pasture on acorns, etc.

Manerium de Wunsington in dicto Comit. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum	xiiij*li.* vi*s.*	xxvij*li.* xiij*s.* Inde in	Reprisis	Stipendio Collectoris ibidem per annum — xij*s.* iiij*d.*
		FIRMA manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus pratis pascuis et pasturis cum pertinentiis simul cum quodam molendino aquatico bladifero[10] dimissi Edwardo Burrows per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum	xiij*li.*			
		PANNAGIO porcorum[9] communibus annis	ij*s.*			
		FINIBUS heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis	v*s.*			
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -						xxvj*li.* xix*s.* viij*d.*
Manerium de Sylkestede in Comit. Southt.	valet in	FIRMA scitus Manerii ibidem cum omnibus domibus, ædificiis, columbariis, terris, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, eidem pertinentibus, ac cum quodam stauro vivo et mortuo[11] insimul dimissi Thomæ Beane per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum	x*li.*	xiij*li.*	Reprisis	Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua — vj*s.* viij*d.*
		FIRMA Manerii sive capitularis mansionis[12] ibidem de novo ædificatæ cum quodam novo orreo eidem adjacente cum clausura gardini, pomariis, terris, pratis et pasturis vocatis *Brokys morelands*, Freemantle, Pryvate et Dangronde cum suis pertinentiis dimissi Aliciæ Tetrige viduæ per Indenturam ad terminum annorum cum vi*s.* viii*d.* de redditu vocato *Chambre-rent* et xx[ti] acris terræ vocatis *Stoke downe* per annum	lx*s.*			
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -						xij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Hameletum de Thurmonde in parochia Sci (*sic*) Fidis in Comit. Southt.	valet in	FIRMA Scitus capitularis messuagii[12] ibidem cum omnibus terris pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus necnon quodam stauro cccl bidentium dimissi inter alios Henrico Knyght per Indenturam ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare		-		viij*li.* xvj*s.*
Wynhall in Comit. Southt.	valet in	REDDITU et firma ibidem cum pertinentiis una cum stauro nuper ad usum cameræ nuper Prioris ibidem reddendo per annum—Clare		-		lxix*s.* ix*d.*

Officium Ballivi libertatis sive Franchesiæ Sancti Swithuni — valet in — bus infra diversos Hundredos infra Comitatus Southampton et Wiltes nuper Prioratui prædicto per pernobiles progenitores Regiæ majestatis nunc concessis tam in Nundinæ feriis Hundredis visibus Franci plegii, bonis et catallis felonum fugativorum uttlegatorum, forisfactis[13] extrahuris et aliis communibus annis — - — vi*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Manerium de Westemeon in Comit. Southt. — valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum. — xlij*li.* iij*s.* viij*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus Maneriorum de West Meon Combe et Hallplace ac Pryvate cum terris Dominicalibus eisdem pertinentibus necnon Molendino ibidem in tenura diversarum personarum per annum — xxii*li.*
- VENDICATIONE[14] boscorum communibus annis — x*li.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis — xx*s.*
- FINIBUS terrarum recognitionibus Stallagiis[15] heriettis et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis — xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

lxxvi*li.* xvii*s.* Inde in — Reprisis

- PENSIONE annua soluta Collegio sanctæ Elizabethæ juxta Civitatem Wintoñ per annum, iis. Feodis et stipendio Collectoris reddituum et Wodwardi ibidem xxx*s.* et duorum firmariorum ibidem pro togis suis per annum xiij*s.* iiij*d.*—in toto — xlv*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - lxxiiij*li.* xj*s.* viij*d.*

Manerium de Hamme in Comit. Wiltes — valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum — xiiij*li.* viij*s.* iij*d.*
- FIRMA terrarum Dominicalium ibidem per annum — vii*li.* vi*s.* viij*d.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis — iiij*s.*
- FINIBUS, Stallagiis recognitionibus et extrahuris cum perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis — xxvi*s.* viij*d.*

xxiij*li.* v*s.* vij*d.* Inde in — Reprisis

- Feodis et Stipendiis Collectori reddituum et Firmario x*s.* et Firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum. — xvi*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxij*li.* viij*s.* x*j*d.*

[9] *Antea.*

[10] *Molendino aquatico bladifero*, a water-mill to grind corn. The med. Lat. *bladifer* is used of a field bearing wheat; a corn-mill is also "molendinum bladonicum."

[11] *Cum stauro vivo et mortuo. Staurum* is our English *store.* "Quicquid ad vitæ necessaria conducit"—specially in agriculture, including live stock, sheep, pigs, etc., and dead stock, corn, etc.

[12] *Mansio capitularis*, this phrase, which I do not find elsewhere, seems to refer to a larger and more commodious mansion built by the monks for their own use at Silkstede. It is not improbable that as it had lately been erected with new granary, gardens, etc., it was built by Prior Silkstede, who took his name from this manor; Silkstede is not more than four miles away from Winchester, between Otterbourne and Hursley. The *capitulare messuagium* in the hamlet of Thurmond was probably the manor-house at Prior's Barton.

[13] *Uttlegatorum, forisfactis*, "goods and chattels . . . . . of outlaws, forfeitures." The word *uttlegatus* is Scandinavian in a Latin dress. The "*legatus*" is not from lex, but from the cognate Scand. *út-lági*, one *out of*, or beyond benefit of, the *law.*

[14] *Vendicatio boscorum*, the sale of underwood.

[15] *Stallagiis*, the fees paid for the right to keep a stall at markets if fairs.

Dominia maneria terræ tenementa Rectoriæ, portiones, pensiones ac aliæ possessiones tam spirituales quam temporales et mixta parcella possessionum nuper Monasterio Sci. Swithuni predicti in Com. Sutht. et Wyltes.

Manerium de Nutshulling in Com. Suth. } valet in {
- REDDITIBUS et firma tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium et ad voluntatem Domini ibidem per annum } xxi*li.* xij*s.* xi*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus per annum } viij*li.*
- PANAGIO porcorum communibus annis } vi*s.* viij*d.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

} xxx*li.* xii*s.* xi*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Feodis et stipendio Collectori reddituum et Firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum } xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxix*li.* xix*s.* vij*d.*

Manerium de Mylbroke in Com. Suth. } valet in {
- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum } xviij*li.* xvij*s.* j*d.* *ob. qr.*
- FIRMA pratorum et Dominicalium aliarum terrarum ibidem per annum } xv*s.* vij*d.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } viij*s.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } xvj*s.* viij*d.*

} xx*li.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.* *ob. qr.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Collectoris ibidem per annum } vi*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xx*li.* x*s.* viij*d.* *ob. qr.*

Manerium de Morecourt in Com. Suth. } valet in { REDDITIBUS et firma ibidem per annum } vii*li.* xv*s.* x*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Collectoris ibidem per annum } iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - vij*li.* xij*s.* vj*d.*

Hursley et Oxenbridge in Com. Suth. } valent in { REDDITIBUS et firma, viz. in Hursley xl*s.* et in Oxenbrydge iiij*li.* iiij*s.*—Clare } vi*li.* iiij*s.*

Manerium de Avyngton in Com. South. } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum } ix*li.* viij*s.* vi*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus Manerii ibidem cum Columbario, terris, pratis pascuis, et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, nec non quodam stauro ccccxi bidentium et diversi generis (?) granorum et catallis insimul dimissi Ricardo Smyth per Indenturam reddendo inde per annum } xij*li.* xij*s.* viij*d.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } ij*s.* iiij*d.*
- FINIBUS heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } vi*s.* viij*d.*

xxii*li.* x*s.* ij*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Feodis et stipendio Collectoris reddituum et firmarii vi*s.* viij*d.* et Firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum. } xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxj*li.* xvj*s.* x*d.*

Manerium de Exton in Com. Southt. } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum } xviij*li.* xviij*s.* vii*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus manerii ibidem cum terris pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus necnon quodam stauro bidentium ibidem per annum } xiij*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*
- FIRMA molendini aquatici ibidem per annum } c*s.*
- FIRMA prati vocati Shorninham jacentis juxta Soberton per annum } ij*s.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } x*s.* vi*d.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } vi*s.* viij*d.*

xxxix*li.* xiij*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua } vi*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxxviij*li.* xiv*s.* v*d.*

Manerium de Hynnyton in Com. Wiltes } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum — xxiij*li.* vs. vj*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus manerii ibidem cum terris Dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus, reddendo inde per annum — xij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis — xx*s.*

xxxvi*li.* xij*s.* ij*d.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii, viz. pro toga sua } vj*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxxvj*li.* vs. vj*d.*

Rectoria de Lyttelton in Com. South. } valet in { FIRMA per annum Clare - - - - - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Pensiones in Com. Surr. et Southt. } valent in

- *Ecclesiam* Collegiatam Sanctæ Crucis Wintoñ . xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Ryngwood . iij*s.* iiij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Walton super Thamisiam . vj*s.* viij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Netherwalopp . iij*s.* iiij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Elyngdon . c*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Quydhampton . xl*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Cronndall . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Drokenesford . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Havent . xl*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Wynhall . x*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* Sancti Mauricii infra Civitatem Wintoñ prædictam — x*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* Sancti Jacobi appropriatam Collegio Sanctæ Crucis juxta Wintoñ — viij*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* Sanctæ Fidis . vj*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* Sanctæ Anastaciæ . v*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Sparsholte . ij*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Ichynstoke . xx*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* Sancti Mauricii . ij*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Benstede in Insula Vecta . xvj*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Newton Valens . viij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Chilcombe . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Compton . ij*s.*
- *Ecclesiam* de Hynyton . xl*s.*
- *Capellam* de Wyke . ij*s.*

[Pentecostalia viz. extra]

- Diversas ecclesias infra Diocesim Wintoñ pro annuis pensionibus sive recognitionibus et oblationibus diversorum parochianorum dictarum ecclesiarum factis et annuatim solutis ecclesiæ Sancti Swithuni prædictæ cum aliis eorum devotionibus dictæ ecclesiæ ab antiquo debitis tanquam earum maternæ ecclesiæ — xxj*li.*

lj*li.* viij*s.* xjd. Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio collectoris dictarum pensionum per ann. } iiij*li.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xlvij*li.* viij*s.* xj*d.*

tenentium ibidem per annum } xvij*li.* ij*s.* xj*d.*

Manerium de Overton cum Rectoria in Comitatu Wiltes } valet in

FIRMA Scitus Manerii cum terris Dominicalibus et operibus tenentium eidem scitui pertinentibus necnon Rectoria ibidem cum omnibus decimis oblationibus et proventibus eidem Rectoriæ spectantibus ac etiam totum staurum cum dicto Manerio ab antiquo remanens dimissi Thomæ Goddard per annum } *li.* *s.* *d.* xxxiij xiiij xj

PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } iij*s.* iiij*d.*

FINIBUS, heriettis. extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

liij*li.* iij*s.* vi*d.* Inde in } Reprisis

Pensionibus antiquitus solutis, viz. Vicario de Overton prædicto xxxviij*s.* ix*d.* et Magistro Hospitalis sanctæ Crucis juxta Wintoñ xl*s.* per annum lxxviij*s.* ix*d.* } cij*s.* vij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xlvij*li.* xj*d.*

Manerium de Altona cum Rectoria in Com. Wiltes } valet in

REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum } xv*li.* ix*s.* viij*d.*

FIRMA Scitus Manerii ibidem cum domibus orreis et aliis ædificiis terris pratis pascuis pasturis et operibus tenentium eidem scitui Manerii pertinentibus necnon proficuis cuniculorum[16] ibidem et omnibus decimis oblationibus et proficuis eidem Rectoriæ spectantibus insimul dimissi inter alios Willelmo Sutton per annum } xviij*li.*

PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } xij*d.*

FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

xxxiiij*li.* iiij*s.* Inde in } Reprisis

Feodis et Stipendis, viz. Ballivo xl*s.* Procuratori xiij*s.* iiij*d.* et Firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* pensione soluta Custodi Hospitalis Sanctæ Crucis juxta Wintoñ xl*s.* } cx*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxviij*li.* xiiij*s.*

Manerium de Wroughton in Com. Wiltes } valet in

REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum eorum operibus per annum } xix*li.* xviij*s.* j*d.* *ob.*

FIRMA Scitus Manerii ibidem cum omnibus orreis ædificiis terris Dominicalibus pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem scitui pertinentibus sive spectantibus dimissi Thomæ Strete per annum } x*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } xl*s.*

xxxij*li.* xi*s.* v*d.* *ob.* } Reprisis

Feodis et Stipendiæ, viz. Collectori reddituum x*s.* et Firmario pro toga sua vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum

Pensione soluta Rectoriæ de Elingdon pro decimis Rectoriæ ibidem per annum xiij*s.* iiij*d.* } xxx*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxxj*li.* xvij*d.* *ob.*

[16] *Proficuis cuniculorum.*—Profits arising from the Rabbit-warren on this farm.

Manerium de Stocketon in Com. Wiltes } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum eorum operibus per annum } xv*li.* ij*s.* j*d.* *ob.*
- FIRMA Scitus Manerii cum terris Dominicalibus pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem Manerio pertinentibus cum quodam stauro granorum et catallorum in eodem Manerio remanente dimissi Nicholao Matyn per annum } xii*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d*
- VENDICATIONE boscorum communibus annis } x*s.*
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } ij*s.*
- FINIBUS, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } xvi*s.* viij*d.*

} *li.* *s.* *d.* xxviij. xiiij. j. *ob.* Inde de } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii pro toga sua per annum } vj*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxviij*li.* vij*s.* v*d.* *ob.*

Manerium de Patney in Com. Wiltes. } valet in

- REDDITIBUS et firma tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium et ad voluntatem domini ibidem per annum } xxvi*li.* iij*s.* ij*d.*
- FIRMA omnium pratorum jacentium et existentium in Patney prædicta dimissorum Johanni Foster per annum } liij*s.* iiij*d.*
- FINIBUS heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } v*s.*

} xxix*li.* xviij*s.* Inde in } Reprisis { Feodis et Stipendio, viz. Collectori reddituum ibidem per annum } x*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxviij*li.* xj*s.* vj*d.*

Manerium de Westwood in Com. Wiltes } valet in

- REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum } vij*li.* vij*s.* j*d.*
- FIRMA Scitus Manerii ibidem cum domibus columbariis pratis pascuis et pasturis ac operibus tenentium eidem Manerio pertinentibus cum grana[17] ibidem vocata *Mayden grene*, et una quarrura lapidum ac una parcella terræ ibidem sic insimul dimissi Thomæ Horton per annum } iiij*li.* xix*s.* vi*d.* *ob.*
- FINIBUS heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ ibidem communibus annis } iiij*s.* iiij*d.*

} xij*li.* x*s.* xi*d.* *ob.* Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio Firmarii pro toga sua per annum } vj*s.* viij*d.*

Langensnenide juxta Endforde in Com. Wiltes. } valet in { xx. iijs. iiijd. viijli. vis. iijd. certis terris et tenementis in Bechinstoke et Botwell in tenura diversarum personarum, quæ omnia et singula nuper perquisita fuerunt per Ricardum Foxe nuper Wintoñ Episcopum per annum } xvili. iiijs. iijd. Inde in } Reprisis { Pensione annua soluta Præsidenti Collegii Corporis Christi[18] Oxoniæ per annum } vjs. viijd.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xvli. xvijs. vijd.

Manerium de Henton in Com. Southampt. } valet in {
- REDDITIBUS et firma tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem cum communibus operibus per annum } xvli. xixs.
- FIRMA Scitus Manerii ibidem cum terris pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus dimissi Nicholao Lacy per annum } xli. vis. viijd.
- PANNAGIO porcorum communibus annis } iijs. iiijd.
- FINIBUS, Stallagiis, recognitionibus, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis } viijs.

} xxvili. xvijs. Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio, viz., Præposito xiijs. iiijd. et Firmario pro toga sua vis. viijd. per annum } xxs.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxvli. xvijs.

Manerium de Winnaston in Com. South. } valet in { REDDITIBUS Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum Clare - - lxxviijs. vjd.

Manerium de Shipton Bellingar in Com. Southt. } valet in { REDDITIBUS et firma ibidem per annum - - - - } li. s. d. xxvij. xviij. ij. Inde in } Reprisis { Stipendio collectoris ibidem per annum } xxs.

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxvjli. xviijs. ijd.

Lovington in Com. Southt. } valet in { FIRMA omnium terrarum et tenementorum prædictæ Ecclesiæ Sancti Swithuni pertinentium ibidem per annum Clare - - } - vjli. vjs. viijd.

[17] *Grana* must be simply our English "green" when used of the common or village green.

[18] This is an interesting entry, shewing that Bishop Fox had made a "perquisition" on this estate, with a view to the provision of a stipend for the President of his new College at Oxford.

SPIRITUALIA parcellæ possessionum nuper Monasterii de Christchurch Twynham in Comitatu Southt.

Rectoria de Crystchurch Twyneham in prædicto Comitatu Southampton — valet in

FIRMA Mansionis de Somerford vocatæ *the Pryors Lodging*, ac omnium aliorum domorum Columbariorum Necnon bosci crescentis et existentis in et super Manerium ibidem nuper Prioratus et Conventus dicti nuper Monasterii reservatum, ac etiam Rectoriæ de Cristchurch cum duobus orreis in Somerford prædicta ac omnibus omnimodis decimis granorum fœni lanæ agnorum vitulorum porcellorum aucarum lacticinorum[19] et aliorum de et infra parochiam de Christchurch prædictam provenientium sive crescentium ac dictæ Rectoriæ quoquomodo pertinentium insimul dimissarum Thomæ Pace per Indenturam datam xx° die Januarii anno regni regis Henrici viij^vi xxix° per Indenturam ad terminum xxxv annorum reddendo inde per annum — xl*li.*

FIRMA decimarum minutarum, viz., piscium cannabis pomorum Gardinorum et oblationum provenientium sive crescentium annuatim infra parochiam de Crystchurch prædictam nuper in manu nuper Prioris dicti nuper Monasterii existentium appreciatarum per Commissionarios Domini Regis ibidem per annum — xvij*li.*

lviij*li.*

Inde in — Reprisis

Pensione Johannis Smyth vicarii ibidem per annum unacum reparatione Mansionis suæ ex compositione xviij*li.*

Stipendio cujusdem capellani[20] eidem vicario assignati pro divinis celebraturis infra ecclesiam prædictam necnon ministratione sacramentorum et sacramentalium ac pro vino et pane et cera ad dictam ecclesiam annuatim inveniendis ex compositione inde facta vij*li.* — xxvj*li.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxxij*li.*

Rectoria de Blandford in Com. Dors. — valet in

FIRMA Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus decimis eidem Rectoriæ quoquomodo pertinentibus dimissæ Johanni Eyre generoso et Johanni Payne clerico per indenturam datam xi° die Februarii anno regni regis Henrici viij^vi xvij° ad terminum xl^ta annorum reddendo inde per annum — xj*li.*

Inde in — Reprisis

Procurationibus et Sinodaliis[21] annuatim solutis Archidiacono Dorset xvij*s.* et in elemosinis distributis pauperibus dictæ parochiæ annuatim ij*s.* — xx*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - x*li.*

SPIRITUALIA parcellæ possessionum nuper Monasterii de Romsey in Com. Southt.

Rectoria de Romsey in dicto Com. Southampt. — valet in

FIRMA totius Rectoriæ villæ et parochiæ de Romsey prædictæ cum omnibus decimis eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus sive spectantibus cum magno novo orreo et occupatione ejusdem, cariando at recariando, prout necesse fuerit, cum xxx plaustris focalis[22] sic dimissæ Johanni Tayllor et assignatis suis per indenturam datam xxvij° die Novembris anno regni regis Henrici viii^vi xxx° ad terminum lxx annorum, reddendo inde per annum

li. s. d.
xxvj. xiij. iiij.

Inde in — Reprisis

Procurationibus et Sinodaliis annuatim solutis Archidiacono Wintoñ per annum — ix*s.* viij*d. ob.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxvj*li.* iij*s.* vij*d. ob.*

Rectoria de Alton in eodem Com.	valet in	super eundem Scitum existentibus ac omnibus decimis majoribus dictæ Rectoriæ pertinentibus, decimis tamen vicariæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ per compositionem limitatis et assignatis exceptis; Exceptis etiam omnibus decimis majoribus infra villatam et campos de Benstede Whitley et Kingesley infra dictam Rectoriam de Alton prædictam quæ antea dimissa fuerunt per indenturam Roberto White Armigero ad terminum annorum, necnon exceptis omnibus pensionibus in claris denariis dicto personato et proprietario debitis et annuatim ex debito solvendis; sic dimissi Willelmo Baylly per Indenturam datam x^mo die Maii anno regni regis Henrici viij^ti xxx^mo ad terminum annorum reddendo inde per annum	xxv*li.* x*s.*
Rectoria de Benstede et Kingesley in dicto Com.	valet in	FIRMA totius scitus Rectoriæ de Benstede et Kingesley prædictæ cum omnibus domibus et ædificiis ac omnibus terris et tenementis pratis pascuis et pasturis ad Glebam dictæ Rectoriæ pertinentibus sive spectantibus cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis una cum domo et gardino quæ ab antiquo capellanis stipendariis in Capella de Benstede prædicta deservientibus pertinuit et adhuc pertinet, omnimodo exceptis et reservatis, ac de firma omnium decimarum tam majorum quam minorum Capellæ de Benstede prædictæ spectantium et pertinentium sic dimissi Radulpho Heriet clerico et Waltero Hubberd per indenturam datam xx^o die Augusti anno regni regis Henrici viii^vi vi^o ad terminum xxx annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare	xviij*li.*
Rectoria de Collingbourne in Com. Wilts	valet in	FIRMA Rectoriæ de Collingbourne prædictæ cum omnibus decimis eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus dimissæ Willelmo Pyle Edithæ Uxori ejus et Thomæ filio eorundem per indenturam datam x^mo die Augusti anno regni regis Henrici viii^vi xxx^to ad terminum xxxv annorum si tamdiu vixerint, reddendo inde per annum	xlij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* Inde in Reprisis Quibusdam annuis pensionibus et Elimosina diversis personis solutis et distributis exeuntibus de Rectoria prædicta, viz., Præbendario de Chute et Chosingbury *cs.* EpiscopoSarum xvj*s.* viij*d.*, Decano de Capitulo Sarum xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, Archidiacono Sarum vj*s.* viij*d.* et pauperibus Parochiæ prædictæ in die commemorationis animarum ratione appropriationis Rectoriæ prædictæ, viij*s.* in toto per annum *li. s. d.* vij. iiij. viij.
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -			xxxv*li.* ij*s.*

[19] *Lacticinorum*, food of any kind made with milk.

[20] It should be noted that here alone the new Dean and Chapter are bound to provide a Curate or Chaplain to assist the Vicar: this was no doubt in consequence of the grandeur of the Church of Christ Church, Twyneham, and of the great number of masses and other services which were said therein.

[21] *Procurationes et Sinodalia*, these were for the supplies to be provided to Bishops and Archdeacons at their visitations of churches. These were sometimes very burdensome to the parishes; thus, in the Pontificate of Innocent III there is a complaint that the Archdeacon of Richmond going on visitation was accompanied with "a hundred horse less three, twenty dogs and one, three hawks, wherewith he so burdened the poor parson's house that in one short hour he is said to have consumed what would have sufficed during a long period for the priest's household." *Sinodalia*, or *synodalia*, were sums of money paid by the parochial Clergy to Bishops or Archdeacons, as tokens of their submission and obedience. This money is also styled *cathedraticum*.

[22] *Plaustra focalis*, wagon-loads of fuel, focalis being a Med. Latin subst. signifying "wood for the hearth."

Spiritualia parcellæ possessionum nuper Mon. de Southwike in Com. Southt.

Rectoria de Pideltrenthide in Com. Dorc.	valet in	Firma omnium decimarum Rectoriæ prædictæ ab antiquo pertinentium sive spectantium una cum Orreo ibidem vocato *le parsonage barne* de Pydeltrenthide prædictæ ac duabus parcellis terræ quarum una parcella jacet ubi predictum Orreum scituatum est, et altera parcella jacet prope Vicariam ibidem, quæ omnia insimul dimittuntur Johanni Lavender et assignatis suis per Indenturam datam vto die Octobris Anno regni regis Henrici viiivi xvo reddendo inde per annum—Clare	xviij*li.*
Rectoria de Preston Candever in Com. Southt.	valet in	Firma Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus decimis granorum eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus dimissæ Roberto Hannyngton per Indenturam datam xxmo die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viijvi xxiiijto ad terminum xlv annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare	vj*li.*
Rectoria de Nutley in dicto Com. Southt.	valet in	Firma Rectoriæ de Nuttley prædictæ cum quodam messuagio vocato *Barnehey* et quodam Orreo ac duabus acris terræ scituatis et existentibus in Axore infra Parochiam de Preston Candever prædictam dicto messuagio pertinentibus, nec non xxviij acris terræ vocatis *wycaries lande* jacentibus in campis de Nuttley prædicta dimissæ prædicto Roberto Hannyngton per Indenturam datam xxo die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viijvi xxiiijto ad terminum xlv annorum, reddendo inde per annum—Clare	iiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Spiritualia parcellæ possessionum nuper Mon. de Langthona juxta Com. Glouc.

Rectoria de Barton Stacy in Com. Southt.	valet in	Firma Rectoriæ de Barton Stacy prædicta dimissæ Johanni Salmon et Thomæ et Johanni filiis dicti Johannis per indenturam ad terminum annorum, reddendo inde annuatim tam pro Rectoria prædicta quam pro quadam pensione annua vi*li.* vi*s.* viij*d.* exeunte de eadem Rectoria et annuatim solvenda nuper monasterio de Hida et pro consimili pensione x*s.* nuper solvenda nuper monasterio de Wherewell per annum—Clare	xxiij*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*		
Rectoria de Durington in Com. Wiltes	valet in	Firma Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus oblationibus emolumentis una cum omnibus tenementis et aliis proficuis cum suis pertinentiis eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus dimissæ Johanni Bolton et Johanni Huddesfelde et assignatis suis per Indenturam datam xijo die Martii anno regni Regis Henrici viijvi xiijo ad terminum xlj annorum reddendo inde per annum	xx*li.*	Inde in Reprisis	Liberaturis, viz. Firmarii Rectoriæ prædictæ vj*s.* viij*d.* et Capellani curam Ecclesiæ parochialis de Durryngton prædicta deservientis pro liberatura sua x*s.* eisdem ex conventione concessis — xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xix*li.* iij*s.* iv*d.*

Rectoria de Alton cum portione decimarum in eodem Com. } valet in { FIRMA Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus terris Dominicalibus pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus, Exceptis vis. viij*d.* annuatim nuper Priorissæ et conventui nuper monasterii de Ambresburie prædicta et successoribus suis, debitis de portione sive pensione Rectoriæ ibidem; Excepta etiam piscatione aquarum ibidem dictæ nuper Priorissæ et successoribus suis; sic dimissæ Thomæ Gyne per Indenturam datam in vigilia Sancti Petri anno regni regis Henrici viij^vi^ xxvj^to^ ad terminum xxvij annorum, reddendo inde per annum } ix*li.*

QUADAM annua pensione sive portione superius reservata exeunte de Rectoria de Alton prædicta nuper Priorissæ et conventui dicti nuper monasterii et successoribus suis per annum } vj*s.* viij*d.*

} ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* Clare.

Rectoria de Wanborough in eodem Com. } valet in { FIRMA Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus suis pertinentibus ut in glebis redditibus et serviciis omnium tenentium ibidem cum universis et singulis decimis Rectoriæ prædictæ spectantibus et provenientibus tam de terris friscis[23] quam de aliis terris seminatis cum finibus heriettis amerciamentis Curiæ et quidquid ad Curiam pertinet exceptis advocatione Vicariæ ibidem et omnimoda portione eidem Vicariæ debit sic dimissæ Antonio Fetiplace per Indenturam datam xxiiij° die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici viij^vi^ xv° ad terminum lxi annorum reddendo inde per annum } xx*li.* Inde in } Reprisis { Quadam annua pensione soluta Vicario ib^m^ in augmentatione salarii sui ex antiqua compositione inde eidem vicario facta per annum } xx*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xix*li.*

Rectoria de Auldeborne in Com. prædicto } valet in { FIRMA Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in glebis redditibus et servitiis omnibus tenentium ibidem cum universis et singulis decimis de jure eidem Rectoriæ spectantibus et provenientibus tam de terris friscis[23] quam de terris seminatis cum Wardis maritagiis releviis finibus amerciamentis Curiæ et quidquid ad Curiam pertinet advocatione Vicariæ ibidem pensione ecclesiarum et portione decimarum dicto Vicario debita exceptis, sic Thomæ Godderd et assignatis suis per Indenturam datam ultimo die Augusti anno Regni Regis Henrici viij^vi^ viij° ad terminum xxx annorum reddendo inde per annum } xxvij*li.* Inde in } Reprisis { Quadam annua pensione soluta vicario de Auldebourne prædicto in augmentatione salarii sui per annum } xl*s.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - xxv*li.*

Portiones decimarum in Northe Tudworthe in dicto Com. Wiltes } valet in { FIRMA omnium decimarum tam majorum quam minorum pertinentium de diversis quondam Henrici Husse et Nicholai Vaux militis infra limites parochiæ de North Tudworth existentium sic insimul dimissarum Tristramo Fauntleroy Armigero per Indenturam datam xxviij° die Decembris anno regni regis Henrici viij^i^ xvij° ad terminum lx annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare } lx*s.*

[23] *Terræ friscæ*, uncultivated or waste lands; *terre en frische* in French, which is used of fallow land; "laissir les terres sept ans en *frichete*": the word is Germanic—*frisch, fresk, fresh.*

SPIRITUALIA parcellæ possessionum nuper Monasterii de Edingdon in Com. Wiltes prædicto

Nota quod Rectoria de Westhallowe dimittitur ad firmam cum Manerio de Westhallowe, prout ab antiquo usitatum fuit, ita quod facile non possint separari

Rectoria de Letcombe Regis in Com. Bark. — valet in — FIRMA Rectoriæ ibidem cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ut in glebis redditibus et servitiis omnium tenentium ejusdem cum universis et singulis decimis dictæ Rectoriæ spectantibus exceptis advocatione Vicariæ ibidem et omnimoda portione decimarum et oblationum eidem Vicario spectantium et exceptis omnibus decimis in Westhallowe et Esthallowe quæ firmario ibidem existenti semper reservantur, sic dimissæ Willelmo Goodlake et assignatis suis per Indenturam datam xvi° die junii Anno regni Regis Henrici viij^vi xiij° ad terminum xxxj annorum reddendo inde per annum — xiij*li.* — Inde in — Reprisis — Quadam annua pensione soluta Vicario ecclesiæ parochialis de Letcombe Regis prædicta in augmentatione salarii sui ex antiqua compositione lxiij*s.* iij*d.* Procurationibus et sinodaliis antiquitus solutis Archidiacono Bark, viz. pro ecclesia de Letcombe Regis prædicta vij*s.* vj*d.* per annum — lxx*s.* x*d.*

Et Valet Clare - - - - - - ix*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.*

Rectoria Capellæ de Esthallowe in dicto Com. Bark. — valet in — FIRMA omnium et omnimodarum decimarum pertinentium Capellæ de Esthallowe prædictæ tam majorum quam minorum cum universis et singulis proficuis dictæ Capellæ pertinentibus exceptis portione decimarum et oblationibus Vicario de Letcombe Regis prædicto ab antiquo spectantibus sic dimissarum Willelmo Hide per Indenturam datam xx^o die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici viij^i xxiiij^to ad terminum xxxj annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare — xij*li.*

Rectoria de Keveleighe in Com. Wiltes — valet in — FIRMA Rectoriæ sive personatus de Keveleigh prædicto cum omnibus domibus Orreis ædificiis clausuris pasturis terris glebis pratis decimis granorum et fœni omnibus aliis decimis proficuis et commoditatibus eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus advocatione donatione præsentatione Vicariæ ib^m exceptis et omnino reservatis ; Exceptis etiam et reservatis omnibus decimis granorum ac fœni et aliis decimis provenientibus infra dominium de Bulkington infra parochiam de Keveleigh sic dimissæ Johanni Boddenham et assignatis suis per Indenturam datam viij° die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viij^vi xxx° ad terminum xxxj annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare — xiiij*li.*

Rectoria de Bulkington in dicto Com. Wiltes — valet in — FIRMA Rectoriæ de Bulkyngton prædictæ parcella Rectoriæ de Keveleighe prædictæ cum omnibus decimis granorum et fœni cum suis pertinentiis ac omnibus aliis spiritualibus commoditatibus infra dominium de Bulkyngton prædictæ tum ista tum quod dicta dimissio non extendit ad aliquam partem decimarum infra dominium de Keveleigh prædicta sed tamen infra dominium de Bulkington sic dimissæ Johanni Sompner executoribus et assignatis suis per indenturam datam x° die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viij^vi xxx^mo ad terminum xxvj annorum reddendo inde per annum—Clare — x*li.*

Manerium de Haddyngton in Com. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum	vij*li.* v*js.* viij*d.*	*li.* *s.* *d.* xiiij. xvj. viij. Inde in	Reprisis	Stipendio Firmarii pro toga sua per annum — v*js.* viij*d.*
		FIRMA scitus manerii ibidem cum terris diversis eidem pertinentibus, Necnon quodam stauro tam vivo quam mortuo cum dicto manerio remanente reddendo inde per annum	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*			
		FINIBUS heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis	xv*js.* viij*d.*			
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -						xiiij*li.* x*s.*
Manerium de Bramsbury in Com. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum	lxxviij*s.* iiij*d.*	x*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.* Inde in	Reprisis	Stipendio Firmarii pro toga sua per annum — v*js.* viij*d.*
		FIRMA scitus manerii ibidem cum terris diversis eidem pertinentibus, necnon quodam stauro bidentium granorum et aliorum catallorum per annum	vj*li.* xx*d.*			
		FINIBUS heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis	iij*s.* iiij*d.*			
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -						ix*li.* xvi*s.* viij*d.*
Upsomborne in Com. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum	iiij*li.* xij*s.* j*d.*	xj*li.* xvij*s.* j*d.* Inde in	Reprisis	Stipendio Collectoris ibidem per annum — iij*s.* iiij*d.*
		FIRMA scitus manerii ibidem cum terris diversis eidem pertinentibus cum Columbario et stauro c. bidentium ibidem per annum	vij*li.*			
		PANNAGIO porcorum et avisagio[24] vaccarum communibus annis	v*s.*			
		FINIBUS heriettis extrahuris et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis	ij*s.*			
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -						xj*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.*

[24] *Avisagio*, this word, if thus rightly transcribed from the MS., cannot be found ; it may be a form (see p. 104, Note [25]) of *Agistamento*.

Manerium de Bledon in Com. Somers.	valet in	REDDITIBUS assisæ tam liberorum quam Custumarie tenentium ibidem per annum	xxxij*li.* xvij*s.*	xl*li.* v*s.* iiij*d.* Inde in	Reprisis	Stipendium Collectoris ibidem per annum	x*s.*
		FIRMA pasturæ vocatæ Vernall et prati vocati Southmede per annum	lxvj*s.* iiij*d.*				
		AGISTAMENTO[25] animalium et pannagio porcorum communibus annis	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*				
		TALLAGIIS, finibus, heriettis, extrahuris, et perquisitis Curiæ communibus annis	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*				
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -							xxxix*li.* xv*s.* iiij*d.*
Civitas Winton cum Soka in Com. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS et firma diversarum terrarum et tenementorum infra Civitatem et Sokam de Wintoñ prædicta per annum	*li.* *s.* *d.* xxxvij. viij. iij.	xl*li.* viij*s.* iij*d.* Inde in	Reprisis	Feoda Ballivi et Collectoris reddituum et Firmarii ib^m per ann.	liij*s.* iiij*d.*
		REDDITIBUS et firma terrarum et tenementorum libertatis de Goodbygate infra Civitatem et Sokam de Wintoñ prædicta per annum	lx*s.*				
Et Valet Clare - - - - - -							xxxvij*li.* xiiij*s.* x*d.*
Deane in Com. Southt.	valet in	REDDITIBUS et Firma terrarum et tenementorum ib^m. per annum—Clare					xiiij*s.*
Summa totali Valoris omnium dominiorum maneriorum terrarum tenementorum Rectoriarum portionum et aliarum possessionum tam Spiritualium quam temporalium prædictarum communibus annis							mdclxv*li.* x*s.* v*d. ob.*
Inde in Misis[26] et reprisis annualibus - - - -							lxxix*li.* xij*s.* j*d. ob.*
Et Valent Clare - - - - -							xx mdiiiiv*li.* xix*s.* v*d.*

MEMORANDUM.—Quod Dominus Rex et Successores sui exonerabunt et acquietabunt et defendent Decanum et Collegianos dicti Collegii et successores suos de omnibus et omnimodis redditibus feodis annuitatibus corrodiis[26] pensionibus et ab omnibus quibuscunque de prædictis dominiis maneriis Rectoriis et cæteris præmissis exeuntibus præterquam de Misis et Reprisis superius specificatis et allocatis.

[25] *Agistamentum*, the right or privilege of pasturing cattle in the woodlands. The word is said to be of N. French origin, *agistare* being to drive beasts *à giste*, *à gîte*, to their lair or lying-out places

[26] *Misæ*, a French word, *mise*, signifying outgoings.

VII.

THE ARMS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WINCHESTER.

VII.

The Arms of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE NOWE LYVYNG AND OTHER that be to come hereafter whiche these presentes letters shall see heare or Rede I Christofore Barker, esquyer alias Gartier principall Kynge of Armes of Englishemen[1] sendyth due humble recommendation and gretyng as apperteyneth and moost specyally to all estates nobles and gentils. Equite willeth and reason ordeyneth that the vertuouse men of laudable disposition and lyvyng be by their merites remunered and rewarded in thys worlde and to be had in perpetuall memorye for theyr good name and fame. And consideryng the honorable Demeanour and vertuouse governance of the ryght Worshypfull Dean and Chanons of the Cathedrall Churche of the blessed trynyte in Winchester newly erectyd incorporat indewed and founded by the moost excellent and myghty Prince Kynge Henry the eight by the grace of god Kyng of England and of Fraunce Defensor of the feith Lorde of Irlande

[1] Garter Principal King of Arms is the title of the first of the three chief officers of the Heralds' College. That Collegiate body, incorporated by Richard III in 1483, is under the presidency of the Earl Marshal of England, and is composed of three Kings-at-Arms, Garter, the "Principal King," Clarenceux, and Norroy. Garter presided over all England, Clarenceux over the district south of Trent, and Norroy over all north of that river; under them are six Heralds, and under them again four Pursuivants, with the picturesque titles of Portcullis, Rouge-Dragon, Blue-Mantle, and Rouge-Croix. There are similar Courts for Scotland and Ireland.

and in erth under crist supreme hed of the church of England And by the saide Dean and Chanons discretely honourably and vertuously begon rulyd contynued and augmented to the honour of almyghty god So that the said Dean, Canons and Mynysters of the sayd church have deserved and be ryght Well Worthy from hensforth to have the rewarde of honnour and auncyent noblesse by shewyng of Signes and tokens of vertue honnour and gentilnes to be devysed gyven and graunted ordened and assigned unto them for a perpetuall memorye of vertue and nobilite tobe sett up and shewed in all placis of honour and Worshipp in the laude and praysyng of almighty god and worshipp of the sayd Cathedral churche and chapiter daylly servyng god in the said churche And forasmoche as the ryght Worshypfull Wylliam Kyngismyll doctor in Divynyte of the universite of Oxenforde last Pryour of Saynte Swythunes and first Dean of the sayd Cathedrall churche of the blessyd Trynyte aforenamed And wee Edmunde Stewarde doctor of lawe John Crayforde Doctor of Dyvinite, John Deen Doctor of Divinitie John Draper Henry Mylles Thomas Runchorne Wylliam Medowe Rychard Reder Petre Langorysshe Thomas Whyte Anthony Barker and John Wyght graduats first and origynall prebendaries there have desyred and required me the said gartier principall Kynge of Armes to devyse ordeyne gyve and graunte and assigne unto them as unto a body incorporate and to their successours for ever a Schochen[2] with sygnes and tokens of vertue and honour.

That is to saye armes to and for the saide Dean and chapter leefull and convenyent Whereuppon I the said gartier principall kyng of armes, consideryng the godly purpose and entente of our saide Soveraign lorde the kyng with his beames of grace havyng speciall respecte to the Dean and chapter there for the honeste vertuouse dysposition and good governaunce of theym self and ther requeste so honest just and reasonnable, By thauctorite and power to myne office of principall kyng of armes annexed and attributed, have confirmed, given and graunted, ordened and assigned unto and for the sayde Dean and Chapter and to their Successours forever in the saide Cathedrall churche a Schochen

[2] A Schochen or escutcheon (Old Fr. *escusson*, from a Low Latin form *scutionem**, a deriv. of *scutum*, a shield; it means properly a little shield) is a term still used in Heraldry and by undertakers; ordinary people are content with the word Shield.

wyth sygnes and tokens in maner and fourme folowyng[3] That is to say A mynster or churche silver masonede sable, in the yate of the churche the holy Image of the blessed Trynyte golde and sylver Crowned Imperiall with a dyademe golde of the most high and myghtie prince the kynge their foundor, a canton party par palle gueules and silver, a Rose with the sonne beames celestiall counter-changed of the fyld the sede pomeley gold, with these words of poisie scilicet: Benedicta sit sancta trinitas, as aperith depict in thys margent, To have and to hold unto the sayd Wylliam Kyngismyll Dean and all the prebendaris or canons abovenamed: and their successours in the said Cathedrall churche of Wynchester to use have and enjoye to their honnor and worship for ever In witnes whereof I the said gartier principall kynge of armes have signed this present confirmation with myne owne hande and setto the seale of myne office and also the seale of myn armes Yoven at London the fyrst day of June in the yere of oure lorde god $M^{C}_{V}XLI$ and in the yere of the Reign of our said Soveraigne Lorde Henry the Eight the xxxiii[ti] yere

Christofer barker alias gartier
principall kynge of armes.

[3] This Shield, thus exactly described, does not appear to have been used by the Dean and Chapter at any time as a seal, as they received from the King a Common Seal independent of it. It is figured at the head of this document. The document itself is a MS. copy (end of 16th or beginning of 17th Century) of the original grant of a coat of arms, and has therefore neither the official nor the personal seal here mentioned appended to it; nor is there a copy of the Shield emblasoned in the "margent."

VIII.

STATUTES OF KING HENRY VIII.

VIII.

Statutes of King Henry VIII.

THIS body of Statutes, granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester on June 20th, 1544, are, in the main, the same with those ("the Laudian" or "Caroline" Statutes) under which they are ruled to this day. It says not a little for the sagacity of the advisers of Henry VIII, that so little change was felt to be necessary, when, nearly a hundred years later, that great Church Reformer, Archbishop Laud, having free hand to make alterations, and no hindrance from Commissions or vested interests, undertook to remodel this code, and to bring it into harmony with his ideas as to the right governance of a Cathedral body.

The main thought which runs through the Archbishop's alterations is that of decency and order, especially in the matter of Cathedral Services; passages are added enjoining reverent behaviour in Church; the Precentor is charged with the duty of keeping order in the Choir; the Organist's functions are more exactly defined; the fabric of the Church is definitely placed under charge of the Treasurer, who is to make a careful inspection of it every Lent; the stately monuments are to be vigilantly guarded, and no common people buried in the Choir. Laud also desired to stop all neglect and irreverence; no dogs should get into the building, nor squealing children, nor idle strollers gazing open-mouthed: it was just before the time of the Arch-

bishop's new Statutes that the gangway through the Nave was closed, and the passage of the Slype substituted for it, so that the interior of the Cathedral should no more be used as a thoroughfare and business resort. The Archbishop also lays down stricter rules for Residence, though he relaxes the ordinance respecting the perpetual presence of Dean and Canons ; he takes special heed to the preaching of Sermons, and minutely arranges the precedence of the Canons in their Choir-Stalls: the Minor Canons are to be at every service. It is interesting to note, with all this, that Laud, so vehemently accused of Roman Catholic sympathies and usages, carefully clears away all the references to the Mass, contained in the earlier Statutes: the "aut a Majori Missa aut a Matutinis" of Henry VIII becomes "vel a Matutinis vel a litaniis vel precibus ad sacram mensam dicendis": the "Barbitonsor" also, whose it had been to look to the tonsured clergy of the Cathedral, now disappears, his business being at an end ; the Early Mass of the Holy Spirit, celebrated at 6 o'clock, is omitted, and the phrase "Mensa Dominica" takes its place—and the Masses for the soul of the Founder, Henry VIII, also disappear. A kind of apology is introduced into the paragraph which orders all, of whatever degree or state, to bow towards the Altar: the number of Minor Canons, now that Chantry Altars are no more used, is reduced from twelve to six.

One of the most important of the changes is that by which the nomination to Canonries is handed over from the King to the Bishop of Winchester, while the right of the Crown to appoint the Dean is reaffirmed and emphasised. Laud also adds stricter forms for the admission and installation of Dean and Canons, and sees that the Canonical body shall make a formal declaration of obedience to the Dean.

Care is also taken that the Library shall be under the special charge and supervision of the Dean. The Library was in existence before this time, and contained a rich collection of MSS., but only (till Morley's days) a scanty supply of printed books: it had been specially ordered to be made in the general injunctions of Edward VI in 1547 (see p. 183) where there is a curious list of the books to be placed in it. By Laud's time the common life of the community appears to have almost died out. The passages in the Statutes of Henry VIII making the Precentor "censor morum" in the common Hall, and seeing to the somewhat elaborate arrangements of the common Table, disappear. Under Henry it had been exactly like a College Hall in the Universities; but the Archbishop inserts clauses in the Statutes, which distinctly contemplate the coming extinction of the system of life in community; a change which, if not hastened, was certainly consummated by the troubles of the Great Rebellion, when the whole body politic was broken up. After their return in 1660 the Dean and Canons built themselves their separate houses, and quietly preferred the independent family life to that of the celibate community: the Minor Canons and "Ministri" presently all found houses in the city, and the present system began.

One set of paragraphs in the first Statutes will be read with real regret: they were issued in 1544, and these paragraphs ceased to be operative in the following year. They occur under the heading "De eleemosynis et Studentibus in Academia." After assigning £66. 13*s.* 4*d.* for Alms, and £33. 6*s.* 8*d.* for a part of the ancient "trinoda necessitas," the making and repair of ways and bridges, the Statute goes on to order that twelve poor Scholars in

Theology should be constantly maintained in the two Universities, six at each, by the Dean and Chapter. These youths, at admission, must not be under fifteen nor over twenty years of age, and so far instructed in grammar as to be fit to study the liberal arts, and not Fellows of any college or undergraduates therein; to be elected by the Dean and Chapter, and paid for out of their funds, on the following scale; until a Student had obtained the B.A. Degree (which ought to be within four years) £6; as a Bachelor, for the next three years, £8, and then immediately to take his M.A. Degree: after that, with a view to his more earnest study of Theology, £10 a year. As each man left the University, whether at an earlier period of his course, or on receiving his higher Degree, fresh students were to be appointed, to begin at the bottom and work through in their turn. And it was the duty of the Dean to see that the Scholars should be entered in some College, Hall, or Hospice of one of the Universities; careless, slothful, vagabond students, men of immoral life, or who fail to get their degrees within the right time, or who afterwards would not work hard at Theology, or who had beyond this pension an income of £7 a year, should be entirely deprived of their Scholarships. The total outlay on the Scholars, who are thus shewn not to have attained their full pension of £10 till some years of their University life had elapsed, would have amounted to a little under £100 a year: it is curious that in the list of payments the Scholars are all marked as receiving £10 each, in contravention of the Statute: it may be that at first equal payments were the rule, and the gradation in stipends mentioned in the Statute an afterthought for disciplinary purposes. This close connexion between the Chapter and the Universities, one of the best efforts made for the

education of the clergy, was not destined to continue, as will be seen by the document which follows next.

At the end of the MS. is an interesting supplement of Prayers, which shew something of the character of the common life led by the capitular body and its officers: on rising, and when about to go to rest they had little offices to say; at bedtime they also sung a Hymn: the Bedesmen had their own little services, morning, mid-day, and evening, in English.

Finally, the King's Commissioners, Nicholas (Heath) Bishop of Worcester, George (Day) Bishop of Chichester, and Richard Cox, Archdeacon of Ely (and afterward in succession first Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and then Bishop of Ely), deliver these Statutes formally into the hands of the Body Corporate of the said Church of the Holy Trinity in Winchester, in the 36th year of the reign of Henry VIII, and on the 20th day of June (*i.e.*, 20th June, 1545).

The MS. is on paper, bound, and of a time not much later than the above date. The condition of it is good. The spelling has been closely followed throughout.

VIII.

The Statutes of King Henry VIII for the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, dated 20th June, 1544.

Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex, fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum Caput, Universis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quorum notitiam scriptum pervenerit, salutem.

Cum nobis et regni nostri proceribus universoque Senatui, quem parliamentum vocamus, visum sit, (Deo ut confidimus nos huc movente,) Monasteria quæ passim in regno nostro exstabant, tum propter graves ac multiplices illorum enormitates, tum ob alias justas rationabilesque causas, supprimere abolere et in meliores usus convertere, Nos et Divinæ voluntati conformes et magis e re Christiana esse ducentes, ut, ubi ignorantia et superstitio regnabant, ibi sincerus Dei cultus vigeat, et sanctum Christi Evangelium assidue et pure annuncietur, Et præterea, ut ad Christianæ fidei ac pietatis incrementum juventus regni nostri in bonis Litteris instituatur et pauperes perpetuo sustententur, in ipsorum monasteriorum loco Ecclesias ereximus ac constituimus, quarum alias Cathedrales alias Collegiatas vocari volumus, pro quarum Ecclesiarum gubernatione et regimine leges et statuta quæ sequuntur præscribenda curavimus, quibus tam Decanus et utriusque ordinis Canonici, quam cæteri omnes ministri, pueri, et pauperes, qui in ipsis Ecclesiis commoraturi sunt, pareant et obsequantur, eisque ut a nobis conditis et perfectis regantur et gubernentur : id quod si fecerint magis suave pietatis incrementum in hoc regno nostro proventurum esse confidimus ; et nos expectatione ac voto nostro, qui ad Dei optimi gloriam ac fidei Christianæ augmentum has Ecclesias ereximus et variis ministrorum ordinibus exornavimus, haudquaquam fraudabimur.

De numero integro eorum qui in ecclesia Cathedrali Wintoñ sustentantur.

Imprimis statuimus et ordinamus ut sint perpetuo in dicta ecclesia unus Decanus, duodecim Canonici, duodecim Minores Canonici, unus Diaconus, unus Subdiaconus, duodecim Clerici Laici, unus Magister Choristarum, decem Choristæ, duodecim pauperes de sumptibus dictæ ecclesiæ alendi, duo Subsacristæ, duo vergiferi, unus Janitor, duo pulsatores campanarum, unus Barbitonsor, duo pincernæ, unus obsonator, unus coquus, unus subcoquus; qui quidem in eadem Ecclesia numero præscripto unusquisque in suo ordine juxta Statuta et Ordinationes nostras sedulo inserviant.

De qualitatibus, electione et admissione Decani.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut Decanus sit sacerdos vitæ et famæ integræ, nec doctus modo et eruditus sed doctrinæ etiam Titulo insignitus, hoc est, sacræ Theologiæ professor, baccalauriusve, vel juris Doctor: Cum autem contigerit officium Decani per mortem resignationem privationem cessionem aut alio quovis modo imposterum vacare, Volumus ut ille pro Decano habeatur et acceptetur Decanique officio in omnibus fungatur, quem nos aut Successores nostri nominandum, eligendum, et præficiendum, perque litteras nostras patentes magno sigillo nostro aut successorum nostrorum sigillatas Episcopo Wintoniensi præsentandum esse duximus: quem quidem Decanum sic nominatum electum et præsentatum post Episcopi institutionem præsentes Canonici adsument et admittent in Decanum perpetuum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Wintoñ, atque in hac sua admissione Decanus ipse, antequam ullam ecclesiæ administrationem suscipiat aut ullis Ecclesiæ negotiis sese ingerat, in hanc formam jurabit.

Juramentum Decani.

Ego N. qui in Decanum hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis electus et institutus sum Deum testor et per hæc sancta Dei evangelia juro quod pro virili mea in hac Ecclesia bene et fideliter regam et gubernabo juxta ordinationes et statuta ejusdem, atque omnia illius bona, terras, tenementa, reditus et possessiones, juraque et libertates atque privilegia, cæterasque res universas tam mobiles (salvo eorum rationabili usu) quam immobiles, et alia omnia

commoda ejusdem Ecclesiæ bene et utiliter custodiam ac servabo, atque ab aliis similiter fieri curabo; hæc omnia et singula Statuta et ordinationes regis Henrici Octavi fundatoris nostri, quatenus me concernunt, bene et fideliter observabo, et ab aliis quatenus eos concernunt studiose observari procurabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia.

Volumus autem ut tam Decanus ipse quam Canonici et cæteri Ecclesiæ nostræ ministri in admissione sua in regiæ majestatis successionem et supremitatem juxta formam statutorum regni hujus in hoc ipsum editorum jurent.

De Officio Decani.

Quoniam Decanum vigilantem esse decet, (veluti oculum in corpore qui reliquis corporis membris haud negligenter prospiciat) Statuimus et volumus ut Decanus qui pro tempore fuerit cum omni solicitudine præsit, Canonicos cæterosque ministros Ecclesiæ omnes moneat, increpet, arguat, obsecret, oportune importune instet, tanquam excubias agens, in reliquum gregem suae curæ commissum: curet autem ut Divina officia cum decore celebrentur, ut conciones præscriptis diebus habeantur, ut elemosinæ pauperibus distribuantur, ut in universum concredita sibi munera singuli fideliter obeant. Præterea Decani interesse debet ut cum præsens fuerit honestam et competentem familiam alat, pauperibus panem frangat, qua in re ipsius conscientiam oneramus ut honeste et frugaliter in omnibus se exhibeat; Decanum autem insigniter miserum castigabit Episcopus; Canonicos vero insigniter miseros castigabit Decanus, qui etiam malos et in officio tardos per Statuta corrigat atque puniat.

Præterea Thesaurum, Jocalia, Ornamenta Ecclesiæ, vasa aurea et argentea, supellectilem omnem, utensilia, cartas et monumenta, rotulas curiarum et scripturas, aliaque bona et res quascunque ad Ecclesiam prædictam spectantia, absque ulla illorum diminutione aut damno (salvo eorum rationabili usu), prout ordinationes et statuta nostra præscribunt, diligenter ac fideliter dispenset, disponat, ac custodiat, atque ab aliis, quorum interierit illud agere, dispensari, disponi ac custodiri faciat, ut ea omnia successori suo integra relinquat. Denique Statuimus et volumus ut in omnibus causis gravioribus, veluti in feodi concessione, terrarum dimissione, et aliis id genus, Decani, si præsens fuerit, consensus

optineatur,[1] et, si fuerit absens, modo intra Regni nostri Angliæ limites degat, consensus ejus requiratur.

De Visitatione terrarum.

Ad hæc volumus ut Decanus ipse et Receptor, sive eorum alter per Decanum aut Vice-Decanum et Capitulum (sub Capituli autem nomine ubique in his Statutis intelligimus mediam ad minus partem omnium Canonicorum totius numeri) electus et deputatus, semell[1] quotannis incipiendo, scilicet post Pascha, omnia et singula maneria, terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, silvas, nemora, boscos et sub-boscos dictæ Ecclesiæ (quantum fieri potest) visitet et penitus supervideat; cui quidem Decano vel Receptori per totam illam Visitationem Senescallus vel Clericus terrarum aderit et fideliter inserviat curiasque tenebit et sanum consilium dabit; in qua quidem Visitatione quæ de novo sunt ædificanda aut reparanda ædificentur et reparentur, ut in nullo eorum ruinæ vastationes destructiones deteriorationes redituum aut firmarum diminutiones, ob defectum debitæ supervisionis accidisse inveniantur. Volumus etiam ut scribatur status maneriorum et ædificiorum et in quibus egeant reparationibus. Præterea scribatur quid Decanus aut Canonicus convenerit facere, providerit aut ordinaverit pro iisdem; de his omnibus Decanus aut Canonicus intra octo dies post reditum suum ad Ecclesiam Cathedralem coram reliquis Canonicis ibidem residentibus in scriptis rationem reddet. Decano autem terras sic visitanti aut negotia ecclesiæ necessaria persequenti sex tantum solidos per diem allocandos duximus. Receptori vero idem munus obeunti tres tantum solidos et quattuor denarios per diem allocamus.

Dimissio terrarum et tenementorum ad firmam.

Præterea volumus ut nec Decanus nec Canonicorum ullus boscos aut arbores ulli vendat nec terras aut tenementa ulli locet ad terminum annorum aut ad firmam admittat sine consilio et consensu Capituli. Volumus etiam ut nullæ terræ ad firmam demittantur ultra viginti unum annos nec de tempore in tempus, sicut de triennio in triennium, aut de septennio in septennium, aut per modum renovationis alicujus termini cum expletus fuerit. Permittimus tamen ut domus sive ædificia in urbibus et vices ad terminum quinquaginta aut ad

[1] *Sic* in MS.

summum sexaginta annorum ad firmam dimitti possint. In FIRMARUM autem Indenturis obligari volumus firmarios ut domi in Ecclesia nostra redituum summas Receptori aut ipsius deputato solvant, alienationem vero vel impignorationem alicujus manerii, terræ, redditus, tenementorum aut alicujus alterius rei immobilis, omnino prohibemus, pinguescere enim Ecclesiam nostram optamus non macrescere; Causas denique et lites in judicio pro defensione recuperatione et conservatione juris dictæ Ecclesiæ sine consilio Capituli Decanus ipse aut aliquis Canonicorum non agat, aut prosequatur, demittat vel relinquat. Sacerdotia, id est, Rectoriam, Vicariam aut alia ejus generis ecclesiastica beneficia ad collationem Ecclesiæ nostræ spectantia, Decanus, vel eo absente Vice-Decanus, conferat cum consensu Capituli.

De traditione bonorum Decano.

Ut res Ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ securius et tutius conserventur Statuimus et ordinamus ut post juramentum Decani omnes illi quibus, vel tempore superioris Decani, vel vacationis tempore, aliqua rerum custodia tradabatur, hoc est, qui bona aliqua dictæ Ecclesiæ per Indenturas vel aliter in cura vel custodia sua tunc habent vel antea habuerunt, coram Capitulo verum et integrum seperatim[2] faciant compotum de rebus omnibus per se administratis vel suæ custodiæ et curæ commissis, bonaque ipsa coram Decano et Canonicis monstrent et exhibeant. Thesaurum quoque universum, jocalia, ornamenta omnia et bona alia quæcunque ad prædictam Ecclesiam pertinentia Decano tradent aut tradi faciant. Et quæ prius per Indenturas habuerunt per novas Indenturas inter Decanum et ipsos seperatim[2] conficiendas de manibus Decani recipiant: DE QUIBUS omnibus Decanus ipse absque ulla dilatione novum et generale conficiet inventarium, eique subscribat; quod quidem inventarium postquam in Capitulo perlectum et probatum fuerit et subscriptum, Thesauri quoque jocalia, ornamenta et alia prædicta, quæ quotidiano usui non sunt necessaria et quæ in custodia officiariorum per indenturas remanere non debent, locis ad hoc deputatis juxta Statuta nostra reponentur.

De residentia Decani.

Quia vigilanti Rectoris oculo nihil est utilius ut omnia recte gubernentur, Statuimus et volumus ut Decanus semper domi

[2] *Sic* in MS.

apud Ecclesiam suam resideat, nisi illum remoretur impedimentum legitimum; (impedimentum legitimum esse declaramus servitium Regis aut Reginæ domesticum, quod vocant ordinarium; servitium etiam eorum qui in principis aula, Decani sacelli, Elemosinarii seu principis in grammatica informatoris officio funguntur, ad hæc negotia Regis ultro oblata et demandata; adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem, negotiationem nostræ Ecclesiæ, violentam detrusionem, vel denique Ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad Parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem et moram ibidem). QUOD si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsum abesse ab Ecclesia nostra contingat, in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus a dicta Ecclesia percipiendis pro præsenti habere[3] volumus, modo causam absentiæ suæ cum domum redierit coram Capitulo probaverit: QUOD si ob alias causas abesse contigerit juxta temporis rationem pro absenti habeatur, et commodis omnibus quæ præsentes contingunt ipsum carere volumus. PRÆTEREA Decanum singulis annis ab ecclesia nostra permittimus abesse centum dies vel continuos vel divisos ad invisenda sacerdotia vel alia negotia sua privata absolvenda, pro quo quidem absentiæ tempore emolumenta percipiet quæ præsentem contingunt.

De obedientia Decano præstanda.

CUM docet divus Paulus præpositis obediendum esse, VOLUMUS et mandamus ut tam Canonici quam minores canonici et cæteri Ecclesiæ nostræ ministri omnes et singuli ipsum Decanum caput suum et Ducem agnoscant, ipsumque Revereantur, et omnibus rebus ac mandatis licitis et honestis quæ Statuta nostra concernunt aut bonum regimen et statum Ecclesiæ nostræ pertinent, ipse Decano aut ipsius vicem obeunti, aut illis absentibus seniori secundum admissionem Canonico, pareant, obediant, adsistant, et auxilientur.

De qualitatibus electione et admissione Canonicorum.

STATUIMUS et volumus ut quotiescunque contigerit aliquem Canonicorum prædictæ Ecclesiæ per mortem, resignationem, privationem, sessionem[4] vel alio quovismodo ab Ecclesia nostra recedere, amoveri, aut expelli, ille pro Canonico habeatur et acceptetur quem

[3] *Sic* in MS.

[4] *Sic* in MS. pro "cessionem."

Nos et successores nostri nominandum ac eligendum perque litteras nostras patentes magno sigillo nostro aut successorum nostrorum sigillatas Episcopo Wintoñ presentandum esse duximus. VOLUMUS autem ut nullus in canonicum admittatur qui non fuerit sacerdos integræ famæ, nec doctus modo et eruditus, sed qui doctrinæ etiam Titulo fuerit insignitus, hoc est, sacræ Theologiæ professor, Baccalariusve, aut Jurum doctor, aut artium Magister, aut denique jurum Baccalarius. VOLUMUS etiam ut nullus in Decanum aut Canonicum hujus Ecclesiæ admittatur qui in aliqua alia Ecclesia Cathedrali seu Collegiata nuperrime nostræ fundationis aut Collegiorum nostrorum de Windesora vel sancti Stephani apud West Monasterium Decanus aut Canonicus existit. PERMITTIMUS tamen tam nostris quam Reginæ nostræ Sacellanis domesticis, quos Ordinarios vocant, necnon Decano Sacelli, Elemosinario ac informatori filii nostri principis, ut tametsi Decanatum aut Canonicatum in aliqua prædictarum Ecclesiarum nostrarum seu Collegiorum habeant, ad alterum nihilominus Canonicatum in hac Ecclesia admittantur. ITA TAMEN ut in omnibus dictis nostris ecclesiis plures quam duos Canonicatus nunquam habeant. PORRO Canonicum sic nominatum et presentatum post Episcopi institutionem volumus ut Decanus aut ejus vicem gerens coram Canonicis præsentibus adsumat atque admittat.

De Juramento Canonicorum.

QUI quidem ad hunc modum in Canonicum admissus coram Decano vel ejus vicem gerente cum aliis præsentibus Canonicis in hanc formam Jurabit. "Ego N. qui in Canonicum hujus Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ nominatus, electus, et institutus [sum] tactis Sacro Sanctis Dei evangeliis juro quod pro virili mea terras, tenementa, redditus, possessiones juraque et libertates atque privilegia, cæterasque res universas hujus Ecclesiæ servabo et servari procurabo, omniaque et singula statuta ac ordinationes Regis Henrici Octavi fundatoris nostri firmissime custodiam et ab aliis quantum in me fuerit custodiri curabo; nec quod in commodum et honorem hujus Ecclesiæ legittime[5] fieri potest sciens impediam, sed illius commodum procurabo et augebo, et si ad aliquod officium gerendum in Ecclesia prædicta vocatus electus et designatus fuero, illud obire et gnaviter pro viribus facere non detractabo. Hæc omnia præstabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia."

[5] *Sic* in MS.

De residentia Canonicorum.

QUANDOQUIDEM membra a capite procull[6] sejungi non convenit, quemadmodum Decanum, Ita etiam Canonicos, domi se continere et in ecclesia nostra semper Residere volumus, nisi illos remoretur impedimentum legittimum.[6]

Impedimentum autem legittimum[6] esse declaramus servitium Regis aut Reginæ domesticum, quod vocant ordinarium; servitium etiam eorum qui in principis aula Decani sacelli, Elemosinarii seu principis in grammatica informatoris officio funguntur, ad hæc negotia Regis ultro oblata et demandata; adversam corporis valetudinem, procurationem negotiorum nostræ Ecclesiæ, violentam detentionem,[7] vel denique Ecclesiæ nostræ nomine ad Parliamentum seu provinciale concilium profectionem et moram ibidem.

Quod si ob aliquod istorum impedimentorum ipsos abesse ab Ecclesia nostra contingat, in omnibus tamen commodis et fructibus a dicta Ecclesia percipiendis pro præsentibus haberi volumus, modo causam absentiæ cum domum redierunt coram Decano aut Vice-Decano et Canonicis præsentibus probaverunt.[6] PRÆTEREA singulos Canonicos singulis annis ab Ecclesia nostra permittimus abesse octoginta dies continuos vel divisos ad invisenda sacerdotia et alia beneficia sua si quæ habeant et ad alia negotia sua privata absolvenda, pro quo quidem absentiæ tempore omnia emolumenta percipiant quæ etiam præsentes contingunt. PRÆTEREA Statuimus et volumus ut quoties Decanus aut Canonicorum aliquis ad concionandum proficiscetur intra quindecim milliaria ab Ecclesia nostra, si uno integro die abfuerit, illius diei emolumenta percipiat perinde ac si domi mansisset; quod si ultra quindecim milliaria et intra viginti quatuor a dicta nostra Ecclesia concionaturus egreditur, tunc si duobus integris diebus absens fuerit, eadem etiam emolumenta accipiat quæ ii qui domi manent percipiat.[6] INTERIM tamen Statuimus et volumus tertiam ad minus partem totius numeri Canonicorum in Ecclesia nostra perpetuo præsentem esse, quod nisi tertia semper pars domi manserit, eos omnes qui absentes fuerunt, cessante legitimo impedimento, tam dividentia sua quam pecunia corpori cujusque præbendæ debita carere jubemus, quamdiu tertia (quam diximus) pars Canonicorum præsens non fuerit.

[6] *Sic* in MS. [7] *Sic* pro "detrusionem."

De concionibus in Ecclesia nostra Habendis.

Quia lucerna pedibus nostris est verbum Dei, Statuimus et volumus ut Decanus et Canonici nostri, immo per misericordiam Dei obsecramus ut in verbo Dei oportune[8] et importune seminando sint seduli cum alias tum præcipue in Ecclesia nostra Cathedrali, volumusque ut singuli Canonici singulis annis quater ad minus sermonem ad populum in Ecclesia prædicta idiomate anglico per se vel per alios faciant, idque diebus Dominicis, semell[8] scilicet inter Natalem Christi et Annunciationem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, semel inter Annunciationem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Natalem Johannis; semel inter Natalem Johannis et Festum Michaelis; semel inter Festum Michaelis et Natalem Christi; Ita ut nullus fere totius anni dies Dominicus habeatur absque concione. Decanum item volumus ut die Paschæ, Corporis Christi, et die Natalis Domini quotannis verbum Dei anglico idiomate per se vel per alium concionetur.

De mensa Canonicorum.

Statuimus et volumus ut singuli Canonici Residentes seorsim habitent cum singulis familiis, et bona quæ ex nostra liberalitate perceperunt in honestas impensas sic accommodent, ne aut diverticula averitiæ[8] quæsivisse, aut in profusionem nimiam insidisse[8] videantur. Si quis autem horum vitiorum altero notatus sit et defamatus, per Decanum, aut eo absente Vice-Decanum, corripiatur, et si videtur mulcta arbitraria corrigatur. Porro si quis Canonicorum sit qui præter Ecclesiæ stipendia quadraginta libras annuas certi redditus et ad eam summam deductis oneribus æstimati aliunde non habeat, hunc ad familiam seorsim alendam cogi nolumus Sed volumus ut ad mensam Decani aut alicujus Canonici aut minorum Canonicorum intra Ecclesiæ nostræ ambitum comedat. Quod si hujus conditionis plures fuerint, poterunt apud sui ipsorum aliquem communem mensam sustinere. Qui omnes sic in communi mensa convivantes pro uno tantum Residente computabuntur, et ex communi dividentia tantum percipiant quantum unus eorum qui seorsim familiam alunt. Alios vero omnes qui communem inter se mensam non habent, sed ad alienam mensam comedant, dividentiæ ejus quæ ex Decani et aliorum Canonicorum absentia increscit participes esse omnino prohibemus.

[8] *Sic* in MS.

De stipendio Decani et Canonicorum.

Novimus hospitalitatis virtutem Deo esse longe gratissimam, quam ut Decanus et Canonici Ecclesiæ nostræ facilius exerceant Statuimus et ordinamus ut Decanus percipiat singulis annis pro corpore Decanatus sui per manus Thesaurarii quadringenta[9] libras legittimæ[10] monetæ Angliæ. Quilibet vero Canonicus Recipiat singulis annis tresdecim libras sex solidos et octo denarios legittimæ[10] monetæ Angliæ per manus Thesaurarii pro corpore Præbendæ suæ.

Præterea ordinamus et volumus ut Decanus pro singulis diebus quibus vel integris matutinis vel missæ vel vespertinis officiis insignibus choro convenientibus indutus ac etiam pro singulis diebus quibus abest per Statutorum nostrorum permissionem recipiet ab Ecclesia nostra octo solidos et novem denarios legittimæ[10] monetæ Angliæ. Haud secus Statuimus et volumus ut quilibet Canonicus pro singulis diebus quibus integris matutinis vel missa vel vespertinis officiis insignibus choro convenientibus indutus interest ac etiam pro singulis illis diebus quibus abest per Statutorum nostrorum permissionem, recipiat ab Ecclesia nostra duodecim denarios legittimæ[10] monetæ Angliæ. Volumus autem ut singulis anni terminis videlicet ad Festum Michaelis, ad nativitatem Christi, ad Annunciationem beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, stipendia omnia, tam Decano et Canonicis quam aliis ministris omnibus numerentur et solvantur, præter pecunias illas quæ ministris pro mensa et communiis singulis mensibus numerari debent, et præter illam pecuniam quæ quotannis accrescit ex absentia Decani et Canonicorum et inter præsentes dividenda est. Cujus quidem pecuniæ summa sic colligenda est. Præcentor qui pro tempore fuerit notet fideliter dies quibus absint Decanus et Canonici, Decano pro singulis diebus absentiæ suæ auferentur octo solidi novem denarii; cuilibet Canonico pro singulis diebus absentiæ suæ auferantur duodecim denarii et penes Thesaurarium detineantur; atque summa sic ex Decani et Canonicorum absentia accrescens in fine anni, id est, in festo Michaelis, congrua distributione inter Decanum Residentem et Præbendarios Residentes dividatur. Residentes vero interpretamur eos qui et dies viginti unum continuos quotannis divinis

[9] *Sic* in MS. pro "quadraginta"; the amount was £40. [10] *Sic* in MS.

officiis juxta normam statutorum intersunt et familiam ibidem seorsim alunt: ex ipsa autem dividentia volumus Decanum duplum accipere, hoc est, si Canonicus Residens pro portione sua recipiat ex dividentia xii denarios, Decanus Recipiat duos solidos.

De Electione Officiariorum.

Decanus et prebendarii meminerint se ad corporis exemplum conjunctos esse; cujus rei admonitu volumus et mandamus ut in communi pio affectu consulant. Ita tamen ut præcipiendi potestas unius Decani sit, aut eo absente Vice-Decani. Modesta autem admonitio ad omnes Canonicos præsentes pertineat et in suo cuique officio increpatio et prudens objurgatio incumbat. Ergo Decanus, et eo absente, Vice-Decanus, singulis annis convocatis Canonicis vicesimo quinto Novembris cum consensu Capituli eligat et constituat hos ex Canonicis officiarios, videlicet Vice-Decanum, Receptorum, et Thesaurarium: Recusantes autem officium sibi dilatum sine causa quæ eligentibus probabitur volumus ab ecclesia nostra imperpetuum amoveri. Ad hanc autem officiariorum electionem Decanum et omnes Canonicis, (cessantibus, quæ ante numeravimus, impedimentis), in dicta nostra Ecclesia convenire et præsentes esse volumus. Alioquin, quotquot eo tempore abfuerint tota illa pecuniæ summa, quam illo anno pro corpore præbendæ præcepturi essent, omnino carebunt.

De Officio Vice-Decani.

Statuimus et volumus ut Vice-Decanus qui pro tempore fuerit Canonicis et omnibus ecclesiæ nostræ ministris, Decano absente vel Decanatu vacante, præsit ac prospiciat, eosque in ordine contineat, et quæcunque fieri deberent per Decanum præsentem, quod ad Ecclesiæ negotia et regimen pertinet, ipso absente vel ipsius officio vacante, bene et fideliter faciet et administret. Etiam Decano præsenti tam in choro quam alibi proximus erit, cæterisque eminentior, et perinde in negotiis Ecclesiæ nostræ ceteris diligentior et circumspectior, ut unus cum Decano paterfamilias esse videatur: præterea volumus ut, Decanatu vacante, Vice-Decanus habeat integram et plenam authoritatem in omnibus Ecclesiam nostram regendi ac gubernandi, perinde atque ipsi Decano per statuta nostra datur et conceditur, donec novus

Decanus electus et surrogatus fuerit. Atque ad hæc omnia fideliter præstanda coram his qui ad hoc officium ipsum elegerunt tactis evangeliis fidem dabit.

De Officio Receptoris.

Statuimus ut qui ad officium Receptoris adsumitur, omnes pecunias et redditus terrarum et tenementorum, et debita omnia ad Ecclesiam nostram pertinentia colliget et restituat; eaque omnia quamprimum commode poterit Thesaurario qui pro tempore fuerit fideliter tradat. Receptoris etiam curæ erit omnibus dictæ Ecclesiæ bonis, præsertim externis, diligenter prospicere, ædificiorum externorum ruinis necessariis reparationibus oportune[11] succurrere. Ad hunc etiam pertinebit ea omnia facere atque obire, quæ ipsi in officio Decani præscribuntur, nimirum quod ad terrarum et tenementorum visitationem attinet. Atque ad hæc fideliter et diligenter præstanda (coram his qui ipsum elegerunt), tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis juramento sese obstringet.

De Officio Thesaurarii.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut qui pro tempore fuerit Thesaurarius stipendia omnia, prout in Statutis nostris assignantur, tempore suo solvat et numeret, tam illa quæ singulis mensibus ministris Chori et aliis solvenda sunt pro mensa et communiis ipsorum quam illa quæ singulis anni terminis omnibus sunt numeranda, et illa etiam quæ sub anni exitum pro dividentia sunt solvenda. Ad hunc pertinebit sarta tecta Templi facere, et domos omnium ministrorum Ecclesiæ nostræ, præterquam Decani et Canonicorum, cum consilio Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani resarcire et restaurare quoties illorum necessitas postulaverit; quicquid ad templi et Chori ornatum necessario pertinebit comparandum providere; materiem præterea et lignum ædificationi aptum diligenter servandum curabit. Prospiciet etiam ædificiis Decani et Canonicorum; quæ si moniti non reserciant, ipse illorum stipendio et sumptibus resercienda curabit. Porro, ut Canonicorum ædes melius diligentiusque imposterum reparentur, Statuimus ut Canonicus de novo electus et admissus, in demortui aut resignantis aut quovismodo cedentis ædes succedat, easque cum orto[11] et stabulo et aliis commoditatibus ad dictas ædes pertinentibus sibi habeat et

[11] *Sic* in MS.

possideat. Curam denique habebit Sacrarii, et vasis vestibusque sacris ac monumentis omnibus haud negligenter servandis operam dabit. Quæ omnia sese fideliter et diligenter observaturum tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis coram his qui ipsum elegerunt jurabit.

De qualitate, electione, et admissione Minorum Canonicorum et Clericorum.

Quia in hac nostra Ecclesia himnis,[12] Psalmis, et perpetuis orationibus Deum celebrandum decrevimus, Statuimus et volumus, ut tam illi duodecim Sacerdotes quos minores Canonicos vocamus, quam totidem Laici clerici, ad hæc Diaconus et Sub-Diaconus qui evangelium et epistolam legent, quos omnes ad Dei laudes in Ecclesiæ nostræ templo assidue decantandas constituimus, sint quantum fieri possit eruditi, famæ bonæ et conversationis honestæ, denique cantando periti, id quod constare volumus judicio eorum qui in eadem Ecclesia artem musicam probe callent. Eligentur autem, cum loca ipsorum vacaverint, per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum; porro in ipsa sua admissione hujusmodi juramentum præstabunt.

Juramentum Ministrorum.

Ego N. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis sanctæ Trinitatis Wintoñ in N. electus Juro quod quamdiu in hac Ecclesia morabor omnes ordinationes et statuta a potentissimo Rege Henrico Octavo hujus Ecclesiæ fundatore edita, quatenus me concernent, pro mea virili inviolabiliter observabo. Ad hæc Decano et Canonicis debitam obedientiam ac Reverentiam exhibebo. Denique commodum et honorem hujus Ecclesiæ diligenter procurabo, sicut Deus me adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia.

Quod quidem juramentum in admissione sua præstare volumus singulos Ecclesiæ nostræ ministros.

De Residentia Ministrorum.

Ordinamus et volumus ut Minorum Canonicorum, Clericorum, cæterorumque omnium in ecclesia nostra ministrantium Residentia sit perpetua. Nemini enim licebit integrum diem aut noctem integram ab ecclesia nostra abesse nisi potestate prius impetrata vel a Decano vel eo absente Vice-Decano. Quisquis autem con-

[12] *Sic* in MS.

trarium fecerit per Decanum aut eo absente Vice decanum arbitraria mulcta fereatur.[13] Quod si quis ministrorum chori inhumaniter ab ecclesia nostra discesserit, non autem præmonito per tres mensas Decano aut eo absente Vice-Decano, trium mensium stipendio carere eum volumus. Quisquis etiam Minorum Canonicorum abfuerit a majori missa aut a matutinis perdet denarium, quisquis autem a vesperis aut completorio abfuerit perdet obolum, quisquis a prima, tertia, sexta vel nona abfuerit perdet quadrantem; quisquis chorum ingressus non fuerit ante primum psalmum finitum, aut ante Kyrieleson[13] in missa, perdet quadrantem. Quisquis in choro injunctum sibi officium per Præcentorem obire contempserit perdet duos denarios. Clericorum vero mulcta arbitrio Decani et majoris partis præsentium Canonicorum decernetur, quorum decreto stabunt Clerici. Summa autem deperdita per absentes in fine termini cujuslibet in præsentes æqua distributione dividetur juxta numerum dierum quibus præsentes fuerunt, ut qui pluribus diebus præsentes fuerunt plus dividentiæ recipiant, qui vero paucioribus, minus. Porro autem ut Minores Canonici et Ecclesiæ nostræ presbyteri ministeriis suis diligentius inserviant, unico tantum cum dictis suis in Ecclesia nostra servitiis ecclesiastico beneficio gaudendi licentiam damus; (modo beneficium hujusmodi non ultra viginti quatuor miliaria a civitate Wintoniensi distet) a quo beneficio eos abesse permittimus, quamdiu in ecclesia nostra Cathedrali ministrabunt, non obstantibus quibuscunque regni nostri statutis.

De Præcentore et ejus officio.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut ex minoribus Canonicis unus ætate maturior et moribus ac eruditione insignior per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum in Præcentorem elegatur. Cujus officium erit psallentes in Ecclesia cum decore moderari, et voce aliis præcinere, et veluti dux esse, ne ulla inter cantandum dissonantia oriatur. Huic parebunt (quod ad chori negotia attinet) omnes minores Canonici et Clerici cæterique ad canendum chorum ingredientes; quicquid ille legendum aut canendum præscripserit prompte parere debent. Præterea vere absque ullo dolo malo notabit absentiam a Divinis officiis tam Decani et Canonicorum quam omnium in Choro ministrantium, quam omni quindena in

[13] *Sic* in MS.

domo Capitulari coram Canonicis præsentibus fideliter referet. Si quis autem minorum Canonicorum aut Clericorum causam absentiæ suæ afferat, valere debet, si per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum approbetur. Præterea libros choro deputatos bene curari et servari faciet. Denique quotiescumque ab Ecclesia nostra ipsum abesse contigerit alterum designabit qui ipsius officio fideliter fungetur. Hæc omnia sese fideliter præstaturum solemni Juramento pollicebitur.

De Sacrista, Subsacristis, Virgiferis et campanarum pulsatoribus.

Statuimus et volumus ut ex minoribus Canonicis unus vir industrius et fide multa deligatur per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum, qui Sacrista appellatur; cui templi, altarium, Sacellorum, vestimentorum, librorum, callicum,[14] monumentorum, et aliorum ornamentorum cura committetur; quæ quidem omnia Recipiat a thesaurario coram Decano aut Vice-Decano ac Canonicis præsentibus per Indenturas, ac similimodo reddet. Curabit etiam cum consilio thesaurarii qui pro tempore fuerit ne vinum, aqua, et cætera ad luminaria requisita pro celebratione divinorum, in prædicto templo temporibus congruis celebrandorum omnino decet.[15] Ad hæc idem Sacrista ægrotos in dicta nostra Ecclesia visitabit, eorum confessiones audiat, et sacramenta tam infirmis quam sanis, quoties vel opus erit vel temporis ratio postulabit, sedulo ac diligenter administrabit; Oblationes in templo si quæ fuerint recipiet, et in usus Ecclesiæ nostræ tradendas servabit. Volumus porro ut habeat sub se duos viros probos et industrios per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum nominandos, qui ipsius Sacristæ mandato pareant, vestem complicent, lucernaria accendant, et altaria sternant. Volumus ad hæc ut habeat sub se duos alios viros honestos, per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum nominandos, qui Templum verrendum et mundandum curent, campanas horis a Decano aut Vice-Decano præscriptis pulsent et pulsandas curent. Præterea volumus ut per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum duo alii viri honesti deligantur qui Virgiferi appellentur, quorum officium erit virgam ante crucem portare et ante episcopum si præsens fuerit, aut eo absente ante Decanum templum

[14] *Sic* in MS. [15] *Sic* pro "desint."

adeuntem, et ab eodem abeuntem. VOLUMUS denique ut tam Sacristæ quam Subsacristæ et Virgiferi, cum ipsos ab Ecclesia nostra abesse contigerit, alios in locum suum substituant qui ipsis absentibus officio illorum fideliter fungantur; qui quidem Sacrista, Subsacristæ, et Virgiferi ad officia sua fungenda juramenti vinculo obstringentur.

De choristis et ipsorum Magistro.

STATUIMUS et ordinamus, ut in Ecclesia nostra prædicta, ad electionem et designationem Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani et Capituli, sint decem choristæ, pueri teneræ ætatis et vocibus sonoris ad cantandum aptis, qui choro inserviunt, ministrant et cantent. Ad hos instruendos atque imbuendos tam morum modestia quam canendi peritia, VOLUMUS ut per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum præter duodecim Clericos ante nominatos unus eligatur, qui sit honestæ famæ, vitæ probæ, cantandi et organa pulsandi peritus, qui pueris docendis, organis pulsandis, suo tempore et divinis officiis cantandis studiose vacabit. Qui, si negligens aut in docendo desidiosus inveniatur, post trinam monitionem ab officio deponatur. Qui quidem ad officium fideliter obeundum etiam juramento adigetur.

De pauperibus et eorum Officio.

STATUIMUS et volumus ut ex designatione nostra et electione aut successorum nostrorum manu signata, sint in Ecclesia nostra prædicta de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi duodecim pauperes viri paupertate gravati et inopia afflicti, vel bello confracti et mutilati, vel senio confecti aut alias debilitati et ad inopiam et miseriam redacti; quorum officium erit (quatenus ipsorum patitur infirmitas) divinorum officiorum tempore in templo quotidie præsentes esse orationibusque vacare, celebraturisque presbiteris inservire atque adsistere et famulari, ac navem et chorum ecclesiæ ab omni sorde spurcitieque mundam servare, et Subsacristis in luminaribus accendendis et extinguendis atque in campanis pulsandis (quantum per vires licebit) juvare; Decanoque aut eo absente Vice-Decano obtemperare in his quæ ad ecclesiæ decorem pertinent. Quod si in officiis desides reperiantur, arbitrio Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani corigantur:[16] quod si quis illorum abfuerit, neque in

[16] *Sic* in MS.

ecclesia nostra residerit, aut saltem in ædibus ecclesiæ nostræ admodum vicinis, volumus ut juxta absentiæ suæ rationem stipendio careat. Permittimus tamem Decano aut eo absente Vice-Decano illis potestatem dare ut absint per viginti dies quotannis, ob causam ab ipso Decano aut eo absente Vice-Decano probandam. Officium autem sese præstituros eo juramento quo alii ecclesiæ nostræ ministri affirmabunt.

De inferioribus ecclesiæ ministris.

Quia nemo divinis officiis digne inservire, et sæcularibus ministris[17] simul occupari potest, ne in choro ministrantes ab officio impediantur inferiores ministros substituendos decrevimus. Volumus igitur ut Decanus aut eo absente Vice-Decanus (pro suo arbitrio et prudentia) eligat et admittat in pincernos[18] duos viros industrios bonæ famæ et vitæ probæ, qui panem et potum communiter vescentibus horis congruis diligenter ministrabunt, et promptuario sedulo inserviant. Eligat etiam et admittat unum obsonatorem, qui obsoniis pro mensa minorum canonicorum et ministrorum emendis ex senescalli consilio diligenter incumbet, qui etiam dati et accepti rationem hebdomadatim reddat senescallo menstruo. Janitorem præterea Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum eligere volumus, virum industrium, bonæ famæ et vitæ probæ, qui et claves portarum fideliter custodiat januaque[19] ac hostia[19] exteriora septi ecclesiæ observabit, et ad mandatum Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani claudet, serabit, atque aperiet. Nocte autem nemini patere sinat, nisi ad expressum mandatum Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani. Alium etiam virum probum eligat in barbitonsorem qui omnes in ecclesia nostra gratis tondebit et radet. Postremo, et coquum atque subcoquum idem Decanus aut eo absente Vice-Decanus eliget, viros industrios et bonæ famæ et vitæ probæ, qui obsonia omnia et edulia pro mensa communiter victitantium diligenter parent. Atque hos omnes idem Juramentum quod in choro ministrantes jurare statuimus.

De communi mensa omnium ministrorum.

Ut qui una conveniunt, et una Deum laudant in choro, una etiam comedant, et una Deum laudent in mensa, Statuimus et

[17] *Sic* pro "ministeriis." [18] *Sic* pro "pincernas." [19] *Sic* in MS.

volumus ut tam minores Canonici et ministri omnes in choro quam alii omnes inferiores Ecclesiæ nostræ ministri, pueri etiam musicam discentes, si commode fieri potest, in communi aula simul comedant et epulentur. In qua quidem aula Præcentor, vel eo absente primus admissione minor Canonicus, in superiori mensa primus accumbat, post eum in eodem ordine accumbant cæteri minores Canonici, diaconus, subdiaconus, et magister choristarum. In secundo ordine sedeant duodecim clerici. In tertio ordine sedeant choristæ. In secundo prandio sedeant subsacristæ, pulsatores campanarum, pincernæ, Janitor, obsonator, et coquus. Morum censor in aula erit Præcentor aut eo absente primus admissione minor Canonicus, qui viros immorigeratos arguet; pueros autem arguent etiam ipsorum præceptores; ut omnia cum silentio ordine et decoro agantur in aula, unus ex presbiteris ecclesiæ per consensum majoris partis convivantium in primo et secundo ordine vicesimo quinto Novembris quotannis eligetur, qui fungetur officio senescalli anni, qui pro integro anno senescallus erit, quique ad communem mensam ligna, carbones, salem, et id genus alia, quæ pro futuri temporis stauro (quod vocant) necessaria videbuntur parabit. Hic rationem senescalli menstrui, id est, ejus qui pro uno mense senescallus erit, singulis hebdomadis et in fine cujus[20] mensis examinabit, et in fine anni majori parti convivarum primi et secundi ordinis omnium impensarum rationem reddet. Porro ex minoribus canonicis et secundi ordinis commensalibus, unus per se vel per alium vicissim singulis mensibus fungetur officio senescalli menstrui, cujus consilio obsonator in emendis eduliis obsequetur, quocum etiam si videbitur ad forum ibit, et cum ipso cibos coemet et comparabit. Volumus nihilominus et liberum esse concedimus Decano aut, eo absente, Vice-Decano, ut clericis ecclesiæ nostræ conjugatis et quibuscunque ægrotis portionem pecuniæ pro victu seu communiis suis assignet, et tradi faciat; ceteris vero presbiteris et clericis ac etiam pueris musicam discentibus victum intra Ecclesiam gratis datum habentibus portionem pecuniæ pro victu et communiis suis assignari et tradi permittimus, dummodo hebdomadatim communi sodalium mensæ juxta Decani et Capituli judicium pecuniæ aliquid solvant. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut thesaurarius ecclesiæ nostræ in mensis cujuslibet initio tradat numeret et solvat Senescallo menstruo pro mensa et communiis singulorum communiter vescentium ad hunc qui sequitur modum; pro vescentibus in primo

[20] *Sic* pro "cujuslibet."

ordine, id est, pro singulis minoribus Canonicis, Diacono, Subdiacono, et Magistro choristarum, per mensem sex solidos; pro mensa et communiis singulorum communiter vescentium in secundo ordine, nimirum pro singulis clericis, per mensem quatuor solidos et octo denarios; pro mensa et communiis singulorum communiter vescentium in tertio ordine, nimirum pro singulis choristis, per mensem tres solidos et quattuor denarios; denique pro mensa et communiis singulorum qui in secundo prandio sedebunt, nimirum pro subsacristis, pulsatoribus campanarum, pincernis, Janitore, obsonatore et coquo, per mensem quatuor solidos; quam quidem summam menstruam senescallus menstruus cum consilio senescalli anni fideliter et frugaliter dispensabit et in fine mensis summæ expositæ rationem reddet senescallo annuo et alteri primi aut secundi ordinis viro prudenti. Ad officia autem sua fideliter præstanda uterque senescallus virtute juramenti ecclesiæ nostræ præstiti adstringetur. Postremo omnes ministri ecclesiæ nostræ communitur victitantes ordinationibus formulis et statutis per Decanum et Capitulum his de rebus olim editis parere et obsequi debent.

De vestibus ministrorum quas liberatas vocant.

Statuimus et volumus ut minores Canonici et cæteri Ecclesiæ nostræ ministri, Choristæ quoque et duodecim pauperes, utantur vestibus exterioribus ejusdem, quoad fieri potest, aut similis coloris. Recipiant autem omnes quos diximus, ad exteriora indumenta conficienda pannum juxta eam formam quam hic præscribimus. Recipient singuli Minores Canonici Diaconus et Subdiaconus quatuor virgatas panni pro togis suis, pretium cujuslibet virgatæ quinque solidos. Recipiet Magister Choristarum pro veste sua tres virgatas panni, pretium virgatæ cujuslibet quinque solidos. Recipient singuli Clerici pro vestibus suis tres virgatas panni, pretium virgatæ quatuor solidos sex denarios. Recipient et alii ministri, videlicet Subsacristæ, Virgiferi, campanarum pulsatores, pincernæ, Janitor, obsonator, barbitonsor, et coquus, et quisquis pro se recipiet, tres virgatas panni pro vestibus suis, pretium virgatæ tres solidos quatuor denarios. Recipient denique singuli choristæ et subcoquus pro vestimentis suis duas virgatas et dimidium, pretium virgatæ tres solidos quatuor denarios. Recipient denique singuli pauperes pro vestibus suis tres virgatas

panni, pretium virgatæ tres solidos quattuor denarios. Quem quidem pannum sibi traditum quisquis sibi decenter aptari et componi non curaverit, et per maximam anni partem usus non fuerit, is indignus judicabitur munere nostro : et proinde tantundem de stipendio suo rependere cogatur Ecclesiæ nostræ. Quem quidem pannum et vestes liberatas singulis annis parere[21] debent ecclesiæ nostræ Decanus aut eo absente Vice-Decanus et Receptor, qui pro tempore fuerint, tradentque singulis suas panni portiones ante Natalem Domini, ut novis vestibus et novis animis celebrent Natalem Diem Domini nostri Jesu Christi ; pauperes vero in togarum suarum sinistro humero Rosam, ex serico rubro factam, semper gerant, et quoties vel in templum vel alio in publicum processerint, dictis togis suis induti ubique incedant.

De Stipendiis Ministrorum in ecclesia nostra.

Statuimus et volumus, ut ex bonis omnibus nostræ ecclesiæ, præter communias et liberatas superius assignatas, solvantur Stipendia omnibus ministris ecclesiæ nostræ per manus thesaurarii singulis anni terminis per æquales portiones ad hunc qui sequitur modum, videlicet :—

Singulis Minoribus Canonicis pro portione sua	v*li.* iis.
Magistro Choristarum	v*li.* iis.
Diacono	v*li.* iis.
Subdiacono	v*li.* iis.
Singulis clericis	lix*s.* ii*d.*
Cuilibet ex Virgiferis	iii*li.*
Cuilibet ex Subsacristis	lviii*s.*
Uni Janitori	lviii*s.*
Obsonatori	lviii*s.*
Coquo	lviii*s.*
Cuilibet ex Choristis	xv*s.*
Vice-Decano	liii*s.* iv*d.*
Receptori	vi*li.* xii*s.* iiii*d.*
Thesaurario	liii*s.* iv*d.*
Præcentori	xl*s.*
Sacristæ	xl*s.*
Senescallo seu clerico terrarum ...	vi*li.*
Auditori	vi*li.*

[21] *Sic* pro "parare."

Singulis duodecim pauperum ...	vi*li.* iiis. iiii*d.*
Subcoquo	xl*s.*
Cuilibet ex campanarum pulsatoribus	xl*s.*
Cuilibet ex pincernis	xlviii*s.*

De celebratione Divinorum.

Ut autem decenter et ex ordine assidue Preces et Orationes continue in ecclesia nostra fiant, singulisque diebus laus Dei cantu et jubilatione celebretur, Statuimus et ordinamus, ut minores Canonici et clerici una cum Diacono et subdiacono et magistro Choristarum, divina officia in choro templi nostri quotidie peragantur,[22] secundum morem et ritum aliarum ecclesiarum Cathedralium ; Ad officia vero noctu decantanda eos obligari nolumus. Ordinamus etiam ut singulis diebus tam festis quam profestis missa de Spiritu Sancto mane hora sexta in templo celebretur loco ad id per Decanum deputato. Porro volumus ut omnibus festis principalibus Decanus, majoribus autem duplicibus Vice-Decanus, ceteris vero festis duplicibus reliqui Canonici quisque suo ordine in divinis officiis celebrandis executor erit. Statuimus etiam ut nullus Canonicorum aut aliorum in choro ministrantium divinorum officiorum tempore absque insignibus choro convenientibus chorum ingrediatur. Volumus præterea et statuimus ut quamprimum ab hac luce migraverimus exequiæ statim in Ecclesia nostra Wintoniensi convocatis ad eas omnibus ecclesiæ nostræ Canonicis et cæteris ministris Scholaribus et pauperibus pro Anima nostra fiant, ut quæ dies obitus nostri in statutorum libris scribatur, quo[22] eo die Anniversario perpetuis temporibus exequiæ et missæ pro nobis celebrantur.[22]

De communi Ærario.
De custodia Sigilli et monumentorum.

Statuimus et volumus ut in Ecclesia nostra domus assignatur,[22] una interior et secretior, et altera exterior satis ampla et interiori annexa, quæ quidem domus ærarium sive Thesauraria vocabuntur. In exteriori domo constituantur et disponantur Cistæ et Scrinea ad scriptorum custodiam, in quibus libri et volumina Rationum sive computorum omnium officiorum et ministrorum ac aliorum qui de ulla re rationem reddere tenentur, tuto reponi et custodiri

[22] *Sic* in MS.

debent. In cistis etiam [et] scriniis hujus domus reponantur volumina Curiarum seorsum[23] et per se, scripta etiam omnia obligatoria seorsum[23] et per se, libri et volumina reddituum, quæ Rentalia vocantur, bonorum terrarumque Inventoria seorsum[23] et per se. In hac domo constituatur una Cista bene munita, ad servandas pecunias Thesaurario traditas, quæ pro quotidianis expensis necessariæ fuerint. In hac etiam domo compotus fiat, ubi omnium firmariorum, ballivorum, officiariorum et aliorum quorumcunque ratio et compotus expendi et indicare[23] debet. In interiori domo reponi et asservari volumus Cistam unam bene munitam, in qua quidem Cista reponatur et custodiatur summa ducentarum marcarum quam corrigi[24] volumus ex his quæ clare remanent et supersunt in fine cujuslibet anni, ut semper summa illa ad minus maneat, et sit præsto ad necessitates ecclesiæ nostræ (si quæ acciderint), sublevandas. In hac quoque cista custodiatur una cistula, in qua includatur et tuto servetur sigillum commune Ecclesiæ nostræ, quo sigillo communi mandamus ut nihil unquam signetur, nisi quod ante plene et aperte in quodam registro scribatur, et cum eodem registro publice conferatur et perlegatur. Quoties vero alicui Scripto sigillum apponetur, nihil unquam supra tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios pro illius Scripti sigillatione a quocunque exigetur. In hac etiam domo volumus reponi alteram cistam, in qua reponentur hæc nostra Statuta et ordinationes, atque literæ patentes et dotationes Ecclesiæ nostræ, ac alia Scripta et monumenta maneriorum, terrarum, Tenementorum, reddituum, possessionum, et libertatum, et juris quod Ecclesia nostra in iisdem quoquo modo habet. Singulæ autem cistæ atque cistula ipsa habebit tres seras cum totidem clavibus diversæ fabricæ, et singularum Cistarum atque cistulæ clavem unam servabit Decanus, alteram Vice-Decanus, tertiam Thesaurarius. Nulla Cistarum aut cistula aperiatur nisi consentientibus et præsentibus omnibus custodibus aut eorum deputatis. PROHIBEMUS denique, ne unus aliquis duas claves simul secum servet; Quoties autem clavigerorum aliquis a dicta nostra ecclesia proficiscitur, clavem suam relinquet apud aliquem Canonicorum non clavigerum domi commorantem.

De ratione seu computo quotannis Reddendo.

IN DOMO ærarii exteriori volumus ut omnes ballivi, firmarii, officiarii, ministri tam forinseci quam intrinseci, inter duos menses

[23] *Sic* in MS. [24] *Sic* pro "colligi."

post festum Michaelis rationem reddant et computum facient omnium eorum quæ ad officium eorum spectant. PRÆTEREA Statuimus et ordinamus ut etiam eodem tempore et Receptor et Thesaurarius coram Decano et Canonicis præsentibus et Auditore (qui vel ipse præsens erit vel loco suo alium mittat) reddent plenum et fidelem computum de omnibus, quæ ad officium suum spectant, videlicet quid receperint, et quid expenderint, quid supersit, quid ecclesia debet, et quid ipsi debeatur. Denique Indenturæ omnes bonorum Ecclesiæ quæ in usu sunt ostendantur et renoventur, ut in omnibus Decano et Canonicis constare possit ecclesiæ nostræ status et conditio.

De corrigendis excessibus.

UT IN Ecclesia nostra morum integritas servetur, Statuimus et volumus, ut si quis minorum Canonicorum, clericorum aut aliorum ministrorum in levi culpa deliquerit, arbitrio Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani corrigatur, sin gravius fecerit delictum (si justum judicabitur) ab eisdem expellatur a quibus fuit admissus. SI QUIS autem Canonicorum in offensa aliqua aut crimine unde ecclesiæ nostræ grave scandalum oriri possit, culpabilis inventus fuerit, is per Decanum aut eo absente Vice-Decanum admoneatur. Quod si tertio admonitus se non emendaverit, apud Episcopum visitatorem suum accusetur, et illius judicio corrigatur. Pauperum vero quoties deliquerint correctionem Decani aut eo absente Vice-Decani judicio reservamus, qui, si incorrigibiles permanserint, per Decanum, aut eo absente Vice-Decanum cum Capituli consensu, a nostra ecclesia expellantur et omne in ea emolumentum perdant.

De Elemosinis[25] *et Studentibus in Accademiis.*[25]

PRÆTER Elemosinam nostram in duodecim illos pauperes collocatam, dedimus etiam annuam summam centum librarum Ecclesiæ nostræ, tum ad pauperum et egenorum subventionem, tum ad vias publicas reficiendas : Cujus quidem summæ sexaginta sex libras tresdecim solidos quatuor denarios distribui volumus, partim per Decanum aut Receptorem, cum terras, maneria, et Ecclesias impropriatas circuit et invisit, apud quas ecclesias distribuetur egenis juxta illorum necessitatem, ne hinc videantur

[25] *Sic* in MS.

omnia metere et nihil seminare; partim vero per Decanum aut thesaurarium dispensetur prædicta summa pauperibus et egenis ecclesiæ nostræ vicinis. Quarum quidem distributionem [26] ratio particulatim ostendatur in generali computo. Hæc pecunia cum fideliter dispensata fuerit Episcopus in visitatione sua considerabit; alteram summam triginta trium librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum assignavimus pontibus et viis publicis reficiendis et sternendis, secundum judicium Decani, aut eo absente Vice-Decani et Capituli; id quod ut fideliter præstetur, etiam Episcopus in sua Visitatione serio curabit. STATUIMUS præterea ut ex bonis ecclesiæ nostræ duodecim Scolares [26] pauperes in Academiis nostris semper alantur, qui in artium liberalium et sacræ theologiæ studia assidue et diligenter incumbant; sex videlicet in Academia Cantabrigiensi, et sex alii in Academia Oxoniensi; neminem vero alium ad hoc nostrum beneficium percipiendum admitti volumus, nisi qui sit supra quintumdecimum et intra vicesimum ætatis suæ annum, quique grammaticam ita calleat ut ad liberales artes discendas aptus et idoneus existet; qui denique in dictis Academiis collegii aut domus alicujus sociis [27] aut discipulus non fuerit. Hos autem duodecim Scolasticos volumus ut Decanus aut eo absente Vice-Decanus et Capitulum semper eligant et stipendio nostro [26] donatione ad Academiam Ingenii cultum capiendi gratia mittant. His Scolaribus pro studiorum progressu varias quotannis numerari volumus pensiones, videlicet [donec] Baccalaureatus insingnia [26] adepti fuerint, id quod intra quadriennium omnino fieri decernimus, sex libras; baccalaurei autem per triennum proxime sequens, post quod tempus statim magistri artium Titulo eos insigniri volumus, octo libras assequentur; postea vero ut ardentius sacræ Theologiæ incumbant, decem libras recipiant. Illud etiam decernimus, ut discentibus [28] aut amotis baccalaureis seu artium magistris aut superiori gradu insingnitis, illi qui numerum deficientem supplebunt in primi ordinis Scolasticos admittantur. Decanus autem aut eo absente Vice-Decanus curabit ut hi Scolares pensionarii ad certum aliquem locum seu collegium seu aulam seu hospitium in Academiarum altera destinentur, quos si intellexerit certoque cognoverit negligentes desidiosos aut ab Academia vagantes, quique famam suam a gravioris criminis nota non tuentur, quique baccalaurius aut artium magister præscripto tempore non fuerint, quique

[26] *Sic* in MS. [27] *Sic* pro "socius." [28] *Sic* pro "discedentibus."

Theologiæ studio postea gnavam operam non impenderint, qui denique præter pentionem nostram summam septem librarum annui valoris adepti fuerint, hac nostra pentione et stipendio penitus destituti [29] et carere volumus.

De Capitulis celebrandis.

Statuimus et volumus ut Decanus aut eo absente Vice-Decanus, cum Canonicis præsentibus semel ad minimum singulis quindenis, et præterea quoties videbitur expedire, Capitulum celebrent in domo Capitulari, ibique de negotiis ecclesiæ nostræ pie et prudenter tractent. Volumus etiam ut singulis annis duo generalia celebrent Capitula, unum videlicet vicesimo quinto Novembris, alterum vero pridie Johannis Baptistæ. In quibus quidem Capitulis quæcunque a Decano et Canonicis præsentibus ordinata et statuta fuerint, nostris hisce statutis minime repugnantia, ab omnibus ecclesiæ nostræ personis, quatenus ipsos concernunt, observari volumus.

De visitatione Ecclesiæ.

Nullum opus est adeo pie inceptum, adeo prospere productum, adeo fideliter consummatum, quod non facile subruatur ac incuria et negligentia subvertatur, nulla tam stabilia et firma statuta conduntur, quin temporis diuturnitate in oblivionem et contemptum veniant, si non adsit continua vigilantia et pietatis zelus. Quod quidem ne in ecclesia nostra unquam fiat, aut evenire possit, Nos Episcopi Wintoniensis qui pro tempore fuerit fide et diligentia freti, eundem ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedralis Wintoniæ visitatorem constituimus, volentes ac mandantes ut pro Christiani fide et ardenti pietatis zelo vigilet et gnaviter curet ut hæc Statuta et Ordinationes Ecclesiæ nostræ a nobis edita inviolabiliter observentur; possessiones et bona tam spiritualia quam temporalia prospere statu floreant; jura, libertates, et privilegia conserventur et defendantur; atque ut hæc ita fiant, Statuimus et volumus ut Episcopus ipse quoties a Decano vel a duobus Canonicis rogatus fuerit, immo licet non rogatus, tamen quovis triennio, ad nostram ecclesiam in persona propria, nisi grandis obstiterit necessitas, alioquin per Canselarium [30] suum, accedat, Decanum, Canonicos,

[29] *Sic* in MS. pro "destitui." [30] *Sic* in MS.

Minores Canonicos, Clericos, cæterosque omnes ecclesiæ nostræ ministros in locum congruum converset : Qui [31] quidem Episcopo præsentis Statuti vigorem plenam concedimus potestatem et authoritatem, ut super singulis articulis in statutis nostris contentis, et de quibuscunque aliis articulis, statum, commodum, aut honorem ecclesiæ nostræ concernendum, Decanum, Canonicos, Minores Canonicos, cæterosque ministros interroget, et cogat eorum quemlibet per Juramentum ecclesiæ præstitum veritatem dicere de omnibus delictis et criminibus quibuscunque ; comperta autem et probata juxta delicti et criminis mensuram puniet Episcopus atque reformet, omniaque faciet, quæ ad vitiorem resecationem necessaria videbuntur, quæque ad Visitatoris officium de jure pertinere dinoscuntur. Quos quidem omnes tam Decanum quam Canonicos et alios ecclesiæ nostræ ministros, quoad omnia præmissa, volumus et mandamus ipsi Episcopo parere et obedire. Statuimus autem in virtute Juramenti Ecclesiæ nostræ præstiti ut nemo contra Decanum et Canonicos aut aliquem Ministrorum ecclesiæ nostræ quicquam dicat aut enuntiet, nisi quod verum crediderit, aut de quo publica vox vel fama circumlata fuerit : Volumus præterea ut Decanus communibus ecclesiæ nostræ sumptibus Episcopo visitanti, viginti quatuor personis comitato unam aut ad summum duas refectiones intra ecclesiæ nostræ ædes præparet et apponat. Porro quoniam hæc statuta perpetuo durare optamus, volumus ut si qua [32] ambiguitas contentio aut dissentio orta fuerit posthac inter Decanum et Canonicos, aut inter Canonicos ipsos, de vero et sincero intellectu statutorum nostrorum, quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticum sensum intelligi volumus, decernimus ut statutum illud, vel aliqua statutæ [32] clausula, de qua orta est contentio, ad Archiepiscopum Cantuarium referatur. Cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modo Statutis nostris non repugnet) eos qui dubitarunt aut contenderunt sine dilatione aut contradictione stare et obedire præcipimus. Inhibemus tamen Visitatori et statutorum Declaratori aliisque omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis aut authoritatis fuerint, ne ulla nova statuta condant, aut cum aliquo dispensent. Inhibimus etiam Decano et Canonicis Ecclesiæ ne hujusmodi statuta recipiant sub pœna perjurii et amotionis perpetuæ ab ecclesia nostra. Reservamus tamen nobis et successoribus nostris plenam potestatem et auctoritatem Statuta hæc mutandi, alterandi, et si videbitur etiam nova condendi.

[31] *Sic* in MS. pro "cui."

[32] *Sic* in MS.

De Precibus in Ecclesia dicendis.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut singulis diebus, dum superstites in hac vita fuerimus, in summa missa hæc [33] orationes sequentes pro nobis conjuge et filio nostro dicantur, videlicet, Deus, *in cujus manu sunt corda Regum*, etc. Suscipe *quæsumus, Domine*, etc. Præsta, *quæsumus*, etc. Et pro animabus potentissimi patris nostri Regis Henrici Septimi, et nobilissimæ matris nostræ Elizabet Reginæ, et charissimæ nuper conjugis nostræ Joannæ, hæc [33] orationes dicantur, nimirum, Deus, *cui proprium*, etc. Intuere, *quæsumus*, etc. Prosit *quæsumus, Domine*, etc.

Preces mane ab omnibus in Ecclesia nostra inter surgendum dicendæ.

Libera *nos, salva nos*, etc., cum oratione Omnipotens *sempiterne Deus*, etc., cum Psalmo De Profundis et suffragiis sequentibus.

Preces Vesperi.

Cubituri autem dicent himnum Salvator *mundi Domine*, etc., cum Psalmo De Profundis et suffragiis sequentibus.

Preces Pauperum.

Dicant quotidie pauperes qui ecclesiæ nostræ sumptibus aluntur mane meridie et vesperi *Orationem Dominicam, Salutationem Angelicam, Simbolum Apostolicum, Decem mandata Dei*, eaque Anglice, cum oratione illa Anglice facta, Quæsumus, *omnipotens Deus*, etc.

Et nos Nicholaus Wigornensis, Georgius Cicestrensis et Richardus Cox, Archidiaconus Eliensis, metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis mandato et nomine, vobis Decano, Canonicis cæterisque ministris omnibus dictæ ecclesiæ Sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Wintoñ Statuta hæc diligenter et bona fide observanda tradimus, anno ejusdem Domini Regis Henrici Octavi Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, fidei defensoris, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ Supremi capitis tricesimo sexto, et mense Junii die vicesimo.

Nico. Wigorn., Geo. Cicestren., Rich. Coxe.

[33] *Sic* in MS.

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY THE EIGHTH, by God's Grace King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on earth Supreme Head of the English and Irish Church, to All Sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice this writing may come, sendeth greeting.

As it hath seemed good to us, our nobles, and Parliament (God, we trust, moving us thereto) to suppress, and turn to better uses all the Monasteries in our realm, both because of their grave and multiplied enormities, and also for other just and reasonable causes, WE, acting in conformity with God's will, and deeming it more to the advantage of Christ's religion, that where ignorance and superstition used to reign, the simple worship of God should flourish and the Gospel of Christ be diligently and purely preached; and, further, that the youth of our realm should be well educated, to the increase of faith and piety, and that the poor should be succoured,—have established, in place of these Monasteries, Churches, sometimes Cathedral, sometimes Collegiate; for the ruling of which we have prescribed the following laws and statutes, by which all Deans, Canons, Ministers, Choirboys, and Bedesmen, who are henceforward to dwell therein, may be ruled; the which thing if they do, we are assured that a sweeter growth of piety will follow, nor shall we be defrauded of our desire and expectation in founding these Churches to the glory of God and advance of the Christian Faith, and in granting them ministers of divers ranks and orders.

The number to be supported in this Cathedral Church.

We order that there shall ever be one Dean, twelve Canons, twelve Minor Canons, one Deacon, one Sub-Deacon, twelve Lay Clerks, one Master of the Choristers, ten Choristers, twelve Bedesmen, two Sub-Sacrists, two Vergers, a Porter, two Bellringers, a Barber, two Butlers, a Manciple, a Cook, and an Under-Cook; who all in this said Church shall fulfil their respective duties, after our Orders and in accordance with these Statutes.

Of the qualities, election, and admission of the Dean.

The Dean shall be in Priest's Orders, a man of unblemished life and repute, learned, and holding the degree of D.D. or B.D. or D.C.L. or LL.D. And when the office of Dean is vacant, We will that that person shall be accepted as Dean whom We or Our Successors have nominated, and have chosen for presentation to the Bishop of Winchester by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal. And this Dean thus nominated, chosen, and presented, shall, after the Bishop's Institution, be accepted by the Canons present and admitted as perpetual Dean of the Cathedral Church of Winchester; and on his admission the Dean, before undertaking any part of the administration of the Church or interfering in the Church's business, shall take this oath following:—

The Dean's Oath.

"Ego, N. . . . . Evangelia."

We also desire that the Dean, Canons, and all other Ministers of Our Church shall on admission take the Oath of Supremacy after the form in the Statutes of this realm for that purpose issued.

Of the Office of Dean.

As it becomes the Dean to be vigilant (like the Eye which without blinking keeps watch for all the other members of the body) We ordain that the Dean for the time being shall preside with all diligence, shall advise, chide, rebuke, entreat, the Canons and all other Ministers of the Church, and be at them in season, out of season, as one set as a watchman over the flock committed to his charge: he is to see that the Divine Offices are performed decorously, sermons preached on days prescribed, alms distributed to the poor, and that all fulfil their appointed duties faithfully. Moreover, the Dean must, when resident, keep a reputable and sufficient household, break bread for the poor, and We charge his conscience to shew himself honest and frugal in all things. If the Dean should be singularly squalid, the Bishop shall chastise him; Canons singularly squalid the Dean shall chastise; he shall also correct and punish, according to the Statutes, those who are bad and unpunctual.

Furthermore, he shall faithfully give out, order, and guard the Treasure, Jewels, Church Ornaments, Vessels of Gold and Silver, Furniture, Utensils, Maps and Muniments, Court Rolls and Writings, and all other goods and things relating to the Church aforesaid, without any diminution or danger of them (saving reasonable use), and shall see that others, whose business it may be, shall likewise dispense, order and guard them, so that he may leave them undiminished to his successor. Finally, in all more serious matters, such as granting of lands in fee, leases of lands, and the like, the Dean's consent, if he be present, must be had; and if he be absent, so long as he is within our realm of England, his consent shall be required.

Of the Visitation of the Lands.

The Dean himself and the Receiver, or one of the body chosen by the Dean or by the Vice-Dean and Chapter (and by Chapter here and elsewhere in these Statutes we mean the half at least of the whole number of Canons), shall once a year after Easter visit all the manors, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, woods, thickets, forests, underwoods, of the Church (so far as is possible) and shall thoroughly survey them; throughout this Visitation their Seneschal or Clerk of the Lands shall be present, and shall attend them faithfully, shall hold Courts, and give good advice; in which Visitations whatever needs repair shall be rebuilt or repaired, so that there be no ruins, devastations, destructions, deteriorations, losses of revenue or of fee-farm rents, from lack of due supervision. There shall also be put in writing an account of the state of the manors and buildings, and of what repairs are needed. Also whatever the Dean or the Canon shall have thought right to be done and have ordered or provided, is to be written down; and within eight days after his return the Dean or Canon shall give in to the rest of the body a written report of what he has done. The Dean, during his Visitation, or while attending to the necessary business of the Church, shall be paid only six shillings a day; the Receiver, while on the same business, shall have only 3*s.* 4*d.* a day.

Leasing of Lands and Tenements at Farm.

Neither the Dean nor any Canon shall sell woods or trees to anyone, or let lands or tenements to anyone for a term of years,

without counsel and consent of the Chapter. No lands are to be let at farm for a longer lease than twenty-one years, nor from time to time (from three years to three years or from seven to seven) or by any method of renewal of a period when it has run out. But we allow houses or buildings in cities and villages to be let on lease for fifty or at most sixty years. And in the Leases the farmers shall be bound to pay their rents at home in Our Church to the Receiver or his deputy; alienation or mortgaging of any estate or rents we absolutely forbid; for we desire Our Church to grow fatter not leaner. Neither the Dean nor any Canon may enter into, prosecute, or drop any cause or judicial case for the defence, recovery or preservation of the right of the Church, without the advice and approval of the Chapter. Rectories, Vicarages, and other such ecclesiastical benefices belonging to our Church, shall be granted by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean, with consent of the Chapter.

Of the delivery of the Goods to the Dean.

For the better and safer custody of this our Church, We ordain that, after the Dean has taken the Oath, all those who, either in the time of the previous Dean or in the Vacancy, had any charge of goods, *i.e.*, who have or previously had any of the goods of the Church placed by indentures in their charge and custody, shall individually make a true and complete account of all things administered by them or entrusted to their care, and exhibit the goods in the presence of the Dean and Canons. The whole treasure, jewels, ornaments, and other goods of whatever kind belonging to the Church they shall hand over to the Dean. And whatever was held before by indentures they shall receive from the Dean's hands by new indentures between them and him. And of all these things the Dean himself shall without delay make a new Inventory and sign it: it shall be read, confirmed, and signed in the Chapter, and then the treasures, jewels, ornaments, etc., not in daily use, and not placed by indentures in the custody of officials, shall be deposited in places appointed for them under these Statutes.

Of the Dean's Residence.

Seeing that there is nothing so useful for the right rule of all things as the watchful Eye of the Ruler, We ordain that the

Dean shall always reside at home hard by his Church, unless hindered by some lawful impediment; such as the Domestic Service of the King or the Queen, or the office, in the royal court, of Dean of the Chapel, Almoner or Grammar-Tutor to the Prince, if called on to fulfil these functions; ill-health, proctorship, business of Our Church, or forcible extrusion, or, finally, presence on behalf of the Cathedral in Parliament, or at a provincial council, with the journeys to and fro. And if for any such cause he be absent, he shall enjoy all his emoluments, provided that on his return he justifies himself before the Chapter: but if he be absent for any other cause, he shall, so far, be reckoned as non-resident, and lose all emoluments for such period. However, we allow the Dean to be absent every year for one hundred days, to visit benefices or do private business; and for this period he shall receive the same pay, etc., as if he were resident.

Of obedience to be paid to the Dean.

As St. Paul teaches us to obey those who are set over us, we order all Canons, Minor Canons, and other Ministers of our Church to recognise the Dean as their head and chief, and respect him, and obey and assist him, or the Vice-Dean, or in his absence the Senior Canon, in all lawful and honourable things and orders, which may bear on our Statutes or tend to the good rule and good condition of this our Church.

Of the qualities, election, and admission of Canons.

When any Canonry is vacant, that person shall be held and taken to be Canon whom We and our successors shall have thought fit to name and elect, and present by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal to the Bishop of Winchester. No one shall be admitted as Canon unless he be in full orders, of good report, learned and honoured with a Degree, either of D.D. or B.D., or D.C.L. or LL.D. or M.A. or at least B.C.L. Nor shall anyone be admitted Dean or Canon here who is already Dean or Canon of any other Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Our latest foundations, or of Our College at Windsor, or of St. Stephen's at Westminster. But Our and Our Queen's Domestic or Ordinary Chaplains, the Dean of the Chapel, the Almoner, and the Tutor of Our Son the

Prince, although they may hold a Deanery or Canonry in some one of the aforesaid Churches or Colleges, may still be admitted to another Canonry in this Church. But so that in all these aforesaid Churches of ours no man shall hold more than two Canonries. And We will that the Dean or his Vice-Dean shall in presence of the Canons, after the Bishop's institution, receive and admit the Canon thus nominated and presented.

The Canons' Oath.

And he thus admitted as a Canon shall, before the Dean or Vice-Dean, and in presence of the other Canons, take the following oath:—"Ego N. . . . . Sancta Dei Evangelia."

Of the Residence of Canons.

Even as it is not fitting that the limbs should be severed from the head, so must the Canons as well as the Dean live at home and reside in this Our Church, unless hindered lawfully.

And lawful hindrance is this:—The King's or Queen's Ordinary or Domestic Service; service in the Royal Court, as of Dean of the Chapel, Almoner or Grammar-Tutor to the Prince, when bidden thereto by the King; ill-health, proctorship, business of Our Church, forcible extrusion, or journeying to and from and sojourning, on behalf of the Church, in Parliament, or at a Provincial Council. If for any of these causes they are absent, in the matter of all profits or emoluments they shall be regarded as present, so long as on their return they can justify their absence before the Dean or Vice-Dean and the Canons. Moreover, We allow a Canon to be absent in all for eighty days, (consecutive or not), to visit his benefices and attend to other his private affairs; for such time he shall receive his pay just as if he had been present. Also we ordain that so often as the Dean or any Canon goes forth to preach within fifteen miles from Our Church, he may be absent one day without loss of stipend, and if beyond fifteen miles away and within twenty-four, may be absent two whole days, and still take full stipend, as those do who stay at home. But one third at least of the whole number of Canons shall be ever present in our Church; and if there be less than one third at home, all those who are absent without lawful hindrance shall have no dividend or special stipend

from their prebend, so long as there is not a third part of the Canons at home.

Of Sermons to be preached in Our Church.

The Word of God is a lantern to our feet; and we therefore ordain that the Dean and Canons,—nay, We charge and pray them by the mercies of God,—be sedulous in sowing the Word of God, in season, out of season, everywhere, but specially within Our Cathedral Church; we desire that each Canon each year shall preach at least four sermons in English to the people in Our Cathedral, either themselves or by a deputy; and this on Sundays; viz., once between Christmas and the Annunciation; once between the Annunciation and St. John Baptist's Day; once between St. John Baptist's Day and Michaelmas Day; and once between Michaelmas and Christmas: so that hardly a single Sunday in the whole year will be sermonless. The Dean We wish to preach on Easter-Day, Corpus Christi Day, and Christmas Day, yearly, in English, himself or by Deputy.

Of the Canons' Common Table.

Our will is that the Canons Resident shall live each in his own house with a separate household; and so spend the good things they receive of Our liberality that they may be seen neither to be miserly nor profuse. If any offend either way, the Dean, or Vice-Dean in his absence, shall correct him, and, if he sees fit, fine him. But if a Canon has not from any other source beyond his Canon's stipend a clear income of £40 a year, we do not compel him to keep separate house; but he may eat at the Dean's Table, or that of any Canon or Minor Canon of the Church. If there be more than one in this case, they may club together and have a common table. All thus clubbing are to count as one Resident only, and receive among them out of the common dividend only as much as one of those who keep an independent establishment. Those who, without a common table, eat at some other table, may have no part in the dividend which accrues from the absences of the Dean and Canons.

Of the Stipend of the Dean and Canons.

God loves hospitality; and that the Dean and Canons may be able to use it the more freely, the Dean shall have £40 a year by

the hand of the Treasurer, and each Canon £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Furthermore, the Dean shall receive, for each day on which he is present in proper vestments at the whole Morning Prayer or at Mass, or at Evening Prayer, and also for each day of his absence for reasons permitted in the Statutes, the sum of 8*s.* 9*d.* Similarly each Canon shall receive twelve pence a day. Each quarterly term (*i.e.*, at Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady Day, and St. John Baptist's Day), all stipends shall be paid to the Dean, the Canons, and all other officers and servants of the Church, in addition to the dividend of absence-money, which is thus to be collected: The Precentor shall faithfully mark the absences of Dean and Canons; and from the Dean shall be deducted 8*s.* 9*d.* for each day's absence, and for each Canon 12*d.*: these sums shall be kept by the Treasurer: and this account shall be fairly divided at Michaelmas between the Dean and the Canons Residentiary: We define a "Resident" as one who each year keeps twenty-one days continuously by being present at Divine Service according to the rule laid down in these Statutes, and who keeps a separate establishment. Of this dividend the Dean shall have two shares; thus, if a Canons gets a shilling the Dean shall have two shillings.

Of the Election of Officers.

The Dean and Canons are to remember that they are united after the fashion of a body, and by this similitude we bid them consult together harmonious; yet so that the Dean alone shall be the chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Dean. Let him admonish all Canons present in moderation, and chide each in his office prudently. Therefore let the Dean, or if absent the Vice-Dean, call together the Canons yearly on November 25th, and with consent of the Chapter choose and appoint the following officebearers from among the Canons; that is, the Vice-Dean, Receiver, and Treasurer: if anyone refuses to act without a cause approved by the Electors, he shall be for ever removed from Our Church. And at this election of Officers We desire the Dean and all Canons, the legitimate hindrances to residence being not allowed, to be present in the Church: and any absentee shall forfeit all the amount he was to have received on behalf of his prebend for that year.

Of the Office of Vice-Dean.

The Vice-Dean, in absence of the Dean, or during vacancy shall preside over and provide for the Canons and all other Ministers of our Church: he shall keep them in their places, and, for the business and governance of the Church, shall well and faithfully discharge all things which the Dean should discharge were he present. If the Dean is present, the Vice-Dean shall be next to him, in the Choir and elsewhere, and shall be more eminent than the others, and more diligent and circumspect in the business of the Church, so as to seem to be one Paterfamilias with the Dean: also, when the Dean's office is vacant, he shall have full authority over all in the Church, just as is allowed to the Dean in Our Statutes, until the new Dean has been appointed: and he shall take oath before those who elected him to his office that he will do all these things faithfully.

Of the Office of Receiver.

Whoever is appointed Receiver shall collect all moneys and rents of lands and tenements, and all things owed to our Church, and faithfully hand them over as soon as possible to the Treasurer. His duty it shall also be to watch over all the property of the Church, especially that in the country, and to see to proper repairs. His it is also to do all things which the Dean has to do in the matter of visiting Estates (as is laid down in the Statute as to the Office of Dean); and he shall take oath to do his duty faithfully before those who have elected him.

Of the Office of Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall pay in due season all stipends under Our Statutes, both those paid monthly to the servants of the Choir and others for their table and commons, and also those paid terminally, and those too which are paid as dividend at the year's end. He is bound to keep the Cathedral in repair, and to mend and restore all houses of the servants of our Church (excepting those of Dean and Canons), with counsel of the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean: he shall provide what is to be bought for the necessary adornment of Church and Choir, and shall keep good store of materials and timber for building. He shall also have an eye to

the dwellings of the Dean and Canons; and if after warning they do not repair them, he shall see it done at the cost of the occupier. And that the houses may be properly kept up, each Canon on his appointment shall succeed to the house of his predecessor, and hold it with all gardens, stables, and other appurtenances thereof. Finally, he shall have charge of the Sacristy and its vessels, vestments, and all muniments: and he shall take oath to do his duty faithfully before those who elected him.

Of the Quality, Election, and Admission of Minor Canons and Clerks.

As God is ever to be praised with hymns and psalms and prayers in this Our Church, We ordain that both the twelve Priests whom we call Minor Canons, and also the twelve Lay Clerks, and also a Deacon and a Sub-Deacon to read the Gospel and Epistle, all of whom we place in the Choir of Our Church to be assiduous in singing God's praises, shall be (as far as may be) learned, of good repute, and skilful in singing, in the opinion of those who well understand music in Our Church. They shall be elected, on Vacancies, by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and Chapter: and on admission each shall take the following oath:—

Oath of the Ministers.

"Ego N. . . . . hæc sancta evangelia."

Of the Residence of Ministers.

The Residence of Minor Canons, Clerks, and all other Ministers in Our Church, shall be perpetual. No one of them may be absent from Our Church a whole day or a whole night, except by permission first obtained from the Dean or in his absence the Vice-Dean. Whoever breaks this rule is to be punished by fine at the will of the Dean, or in his absence of the Vice-Dean. But if any of the Ministers of the Choir should rudely absent himself, without giving three months notice to the Dean or in his absence to the Vice-Dean, he shall lose three months' pay. And if any Minor Canon be absent from High Mass or Matins, he shall forfeit a penny; if from Vespers or Compline a halfpenny; if from

Prime, Tierce, Sext or Nones, a farthing ; anyone who comes into the Choir after the close of the first Psalm, or before the "Kyrie Eleeson" in the Mass, shall forfeit a farthing. Whosoever in the Choir shall contemptuously disobey the Precentor shall forfeit twopence : the fine of the Clerks shall be decided at the will of the Dean and the majority of Canons present, by whose decision the Clerks shall be bound. The sums thus forfeited shall be divided at the close of each Term among those present, according to the number of days on which they were present. And furthermore, in order that the Minor Canons and Priests of Our Church may do their duty the more diligently, We grant them leave only to hold one ecclesiastical benefice together with their duties in the Cathedral, so long as such benefice be not above thirty-four miles distant from Winchester ; and from their benefices they may be absent, while engaged in their Cathedral duties, all Statutes of our reign notwithstanding.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

One of the Minor Canons, a man of more mature years, and eminent in character and learning, shall be selected as Precentor by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and Chapter. His duty is decently to conduct the music in the Church, and with his voice to lead the singing, and so to hinder all discord. In matters of the Choir all Minor Canons and other Clerks who enter the Choir to sing shall obey him. They are bound at once to execute whatever he enjoins to be said or sung : he shall also, without malice, mark the absences from Service of the Dean, Canons, and all Ministers in the Choir ; and once a fortnight read them out in Chapter House in the presence of the Dean and Canons : and if any Minor Canon or Clerk can give a good reason for his absence, it shall avail, if approved by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean. Also he shall see to the condition of the books used in the Choir. Finally, whenever he is absent, he must name another to fulfil his office faithfully. And these things he shall take solemn oath to do.

Of the Sacrist, Subsacrist, Vergers and Bellringers.

One of the Minor Canons, industrious and faithful, shall be chosen by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and

Chapter, and shall be styled the Sacrist. He shall have charge of the Church, Chantries, vestments, books, chalices, muniments and other ornaments; all these he shall receive from the Treasurer, in presence of the Dean or Vice-Dean and Canons by Indentures, and shall in like manner give them up. Also, with advice of the Treasurer, he shall see that there is no failure of wine, water, lights, etc., for Holy Communion in the Church. Moreover, he shall visit all sick persons in the aforesaid Church, and hear their Confessions, and administer Holy Communion to the sick and whole, whenever there is need or proper seasons come round; shall take charge of all Offerings, and hand them over to the Treasurer for the use of the Church. We also advise that he shall have under him two worthy and industrious men, to be appointed by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and Chapter, who shall be under his orders, fold up vestments, kindle lights, and deck altars. Also under him two other men of good repute, appointed by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and Chapter, to sweep and cleanse the Church, and see to the ringing of the bells at hours fixed by the Dean or Vice-Dean. Also, the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean and Chapter, shall appoint other two honest men, to be called Vergers, whose it shall be to carry the Wand before the Cross, and before the Bishop if present, and before the Dean in the Bishop's absence, as he goes to and returns from Church. Finally, Sacrist, Subsacrists and Vergers, if obliged to be away from Church, shall supply others to do their work faithfully in their absence: and these Officers shall be bound by oath to do their duties.

Of the Choristers and their Master.

In this Our Church there shall be, chosen and appointed by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean and Chapter, ten boys of tender years, and clear voices fit for singing, to serve in the Choir, to minister and sing. To instruct and imbue these boys with modest manners and skill in singing, the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean and Chapter, shall choose, beyond the twelve Clerks named above, a man of honest repute, moral life, and skill in singing and organ-playing, to teach the boys, to play the organ, and to give himself diligently to the singing of Divine Offices. And if he be found negligent or slothful in teaching,

after three warnings let him be deposed from his post. To do his duty he too shall be bound by oath.

Of the Poor and their duty.

Nominated and chosen by Us there shall be in the Church, supported by it, twelve poor old men, poverty-stricken, or broken by war and crippled or worn out with age, or otherwise enfeebled, and brought to want and misery. So far as they have the strength, they are to be daily present in the Church in service time, and share in the prayers, and serve the Presbyters, and assist and act as servants, and clean the Nave and Choir, and help the Subsacrists to light and put out the candles, and to ring the bells, so far as they can; they must obey the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, in all things relating to the decent state of the Church. If in this they be found slothful, let them be corrected by the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean. If any of them should be absent, and not reside in Our Church, or at least in houses very near Our Church, he shall, according to length of absence, be deprived of pay. The Dean or in his absence, the Vice-Dean, may grant them leave of absence for twenty-four days in the year, if the reasons for it be approved by the Dean himself, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean.

Of the Inferior Officers of the Church.

As no man can worthily serve in Divine Service and at the same time be immersed in secular business, we order that inferior Officers be appointed, so that those ministering in the Choir be not hindered in their duty. Accordingly, the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, shall at his discretion select and admit two industrious men of good repute to act as Butlers, to administer bread and drink at proper hours to those who live at the common table, and to take care of the cellar. He shall also select and admit a Manciple, who shall buy food for the Minor Canons' table and that of the Ministers, under the advice and counsel of the Seneschal or Agent; and shall also give in a weekly account to that officer. Also, the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, is to appoint a Porter, industrious, of good repute and character, to keep the keys of the gates and outer doors of the Close, and to shut and open them at the orders of the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean.

Nor, except by express order of the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, shall he open them by night to anyone. Another decent man he shall also appoint as Barber, to tonsure and shave for nothing all in Our Church. Lastly he shall appoint a Cook, and an Under-Cook, men of industry and good report and life, to prepare all food for the common table. And all these shall be bound to their duties by oath.

Of the Common Table of all Ministers.

In order that those who meet together and praise God together in the Choir, should also eat together and praise God together at the table, the Minor Canons and all Ministers of the Choir, the inferior officers and the boys, if it can well be done, shall eat together in the common hall. And there the Precentor, or in his absence the Senior Minor Canon, shall have the highest seat at the first table; and below him in their due order shall sit the other Minor Canons, the Deacon, the Subdeacon, and the Master of the Choristers. In the second rank shall sit the twelve Lay Clerks; in the third, the Choristers. At the second meal shall sit the Subsacrists, Bellringers, Butlers, Porter, Manciple and Cook. The Precentor shall be "Censor of Manners" in the Hall, (or in his absence the Senior Minor Canon) and shall rebuke the rude; the teachers shall chide the boys: and that everything may be done silently, and decorously in the Hall, one of the Priests of the Church shall be elected by the majority of those who sit in the first and second rank to act as Seneschal for the year; he shall provide the necessary stores, wood, charcoal, salt, etc., for the common table. He shall also weekly and at the end of each month examine the accounts of the monthly Seneschal, and at the close of the year shall send in his own statement of accounts to those who elected him. Also, one of the Minor Canons or commoners of the second rank at table shall be elected by themselves as monthly Seneschal, to advise the Manciple in buying food; if he thinks well, he may also go to market with him. The Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, may assign an allowance of money in lieu of food or commons for married clerks or sick persons; We also permit the other Priests and Clerks and even the boys learning music to have assigned to them an allowance in money for food and commons, provided that they pay weekly some sum, (at the discretion of the Dean and Chapter)

to the common table. The Treasurer also, at the beginning of every month, shall pay to the Monthly Seneschal for the table and commons of each of those who live in common, according to the following scale:—For those in the first rank (Minor Canons, Deacon, Subdeacon, and Master of the Choristers), six shillings a month; for each of those in the second rank (the Clerks), 4*s.* 8*d.*; for each in the third rank (the Choristers) 3*s.* 4*d.*; and lastly for the table and commons of each of those who sit at the Second Meal (the Subsacrists, Bellringers, Butlers, Porter, Manciple, and Cook), 4*s.* And these moneys, with advice of the Seneschal for the year, the monthly Seneschal shall faithfully and frugally expend, and at the end of the month render his account to the yearly Seneschal and another person of trust belonging to the first or second rank. Each Seneschal shall be bound by oath. Lastly, all Ministers of the Church who live in common shall obey all orders, forms, and statutes issued on these matters by the Dean and Chapter.

Of the Clothing of the Ministers entitled Livery.

The Minor Canons, and other Ministers of our Church, the Choristers also and the twelve Bedesmen, shall wear outer clothing, as far as may be, of the same or similar colour. And all of them shall receive cloth for this purpose, according to the following scale:—Each Minor Canon, the Deacon and the Sub-Deacon, shall have four virgates of cloth for their clothing at 5*s.* the virgate; The Master of the Choristers shall have three at 4*s.* 6*d.* the virgate; the other Ministers (Subsacrists, Vergers, Bellringers, etc.), each three at 3*s.* 4*d.* the virgate; each Chorister and the under Clerks shall have two-and-a-half at 3*s.* 4*d.*; finally, the Bedesmen shall each have three virgates at 3*s.* 4*d.* And if anyone has not had his cloth properly made up, and has not used it for the chief part of the year, he shall be counted unworthy of Our gift, and shall repay the amount of it out of his stipend. The Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean and the Receiver, shall yearly prepare cloth and liveries, and shall deliver to each his portion before Christmas, in order that with new clothes and new souls they may celebrate the Birth of Christ. The Bedesmen shall have a rose of red silk on the left shoulder of their coats. And whenever they are in Church or in the streets they are to wear these clothes.

Of the Stipends of the Ministers in our Church.

Out of the goods of our Church (beside the commons and liveries), the Treasurer shall pay quarterly the following stipends to all the Ministers of our Church.

Minor Canons, each	£5.	2*s.*	0*d.*
Master of the Choristers	£5.	2*s.*	0*d.*
Deacon	£5.	2*s.*	0*d.*
Sub-Deacon	£5.	2*s.*	0*d.*
Each Clerk		59*s.*	2*d.*
Each Verger	£3.	0*s.*	0*d.*
Each Subsacrist		58*s.*	0*d.*
The Porter		58*s.*	0*d.*
The Manciple		58*s.*	0*d.*
The Cook		58*s.*	0*d.*
Each Chorister		15*s.*	0*d.*
The Vice-Dean		53*s.*	4*d.*
The Receiver	£6.	12*s.*	4*d.*
The Treasurer		53*s.*	4*d.*
The Precentor		40*s.*	0*d.*
The Sacrist		40*s.*	0*d.*
The Seneschal or Chapter Clerk ...	£6.	0*s.*	0*d.*
The Auditor	£6.	0*s.*	0*d.*
Each Bedesman	£6.	3*s.*	4*d.*
The Under Cook		40*s.*	0*d.*
Each Bellringer		40*s.*	0*d.*
Each Butler		48*s.*	0*d.*

Of the Celebration of Divine Worship.

To secure decorous and regular Prayers and Supplications in Our Church, and the daily praises of God with singing and rejoicing, we ordain that the Minor Canons and Clerks, with the Deacon, Sub-Deacon, and the Master of the Choristers, shall daily perform Divine Service in Our Church according to the rites and uses of other Cathedral Churches; we do not bind them to any Offices by night. Every day, saint's day or not, shall be sung in the Church the Mass of the Holy Spirit at six of the morning. At all principal Feasts the Dean, on the greater double Feasts the Vice-Dean, and on the other Feasts the other Canons,

each in his order, shall sing Divine Service. No Canon or other Minister ministering in the Choir, shall enter the Choir in time of divine service without his proper vestments. And so soon as ever We die, a Funeral Service, to which all persons connected with Our Church shall be summoned, shall immediately be held in Cathedral for the good of Our soul, and the day of Our death shall be inscribed in the Statute Book, so that on that day for ever funeral services and masses shall be sung on Our behalf.

Of the Common Treasury and Custody of the Seal and Muniments.

Two Chambers, an outer and an inner, shall be set apart in Our Church, to be styled the Treasury. In the outer room shall be Chests and boxes for the keeping of MSS., wherein the Account books and books of all Officials shall be kept. In the chests and boxes of this room shall be stored up separately the records of Courts, all bonds, all Rental-books, and Inventories of goods and lands. Here also there shall be one strong box, to hold the money entrusted to the Treasurer, and necessary for the daily expenses. Here also, the "Computus" shall take place, and the accounts of all farmers, bailiffs, and officers whatsoever be settled. In the inner chamber shall be one very strong box, and in it 200 marks, to be gathered in from the balances at the end of the year, so that this sum at least shall always be there, ready to meet any accidental needs of Our Church. Inside this box shall also be kept a little box, to hold the Common Seal of the Church: nothing shall be sealed with it, until it has first been transcribed into a Register, read through, and collated with that Register. No fee beyond 13*s.* 4*d.* shall ever be charged by anyone for sealing. In this chamber shall be also another Chest, to hold these Our Statutes, and these MSS., and muniments as to manors, lands, tenements, rents, possessions, liberties, and rights of Our Church. Each chest and the little box shall have their locks and keys of different fashion; one for the Dean, one for the Sub-Dean, one for the Treasurer. And no Chest shall be opened save with consent and in presence of all three or their deputies. No one may have two of these keys: if any key-bearer has to travel, he shall leave his key with one of the Canons who is not a key-bearer and is in residence.

Of the Account to be made up yearly.

In the outer chamber of the Treasury all bailiffs, farmers, officials, ministers, domestic and other, are to put in their accounts of all things pertaining to their offices, within two months of Michaelmas. Also, within the same limit of time, the Receiver and the Treasurer shall, in the presence of the Dean, Canons, and Auditor (in person or by deputy), make a full and true account of whatever pertains to their offices, viz., their receipts, outgoings, balances, and moneys due to the Church and to themselves. Lastly, all indentures of the goods of the Church which are in use are to be displayed and renewed, so that in all matters the Dean and Canons may know how their Church stands.

Of the correction of excesses.

If any Minor Canon, Clerk, or other Minister, be detected in a small fault, he is to be corrected at the will of the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean; if the fault be more serious, he shall (if it be judged right) be expelled by those who admitted him. If a Canon were to be found guilty of any offence or crime, whence grave scandal might ensue to the Church, he is to be admonished by the Dean, or in his absence by the Vice-Dean. If on the third admonition he does not reform, he is to be brought up before the Bishop as Visitor, and dealt with by him. The punishment of Bedesmen who go wrong we leave to the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean; and if they prove incorrigible they shall be expelled from Our Church by the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean with consent of the Chapter, and lose all their pay.

Of Alms and the Students in the Universities.

Beyond our bounty towards the twelve Bedesmen, we have also granted £100 a year to the Church, to succour the poor and needy, and to help to repair the highways: of this sum £66. 13*s.* 4*d.* shall be distributed, partly by the Dean or the Receiver on Progress to the Poor in the parishes belonging to the Church, so that they shall not seem to reap altogether where they have not sown, and partly by the Dean or the Treasurer to the poor and needy round the Church. Of these distributions a specified account shall be rendered at the Audit. The Bishop in his Visitation shall consider

whether this sum has been faithfully dispensed. The remainder, £33. 6*s.* 8*d.*, We have allotted for the making and repairing bridges and ways, at the discretion of the Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean and Chapter; the Bishop in his Visitation shall see that this also has been faithfully done. Moreover, out of the property of the Church twelve poor Scholars shall ever be supported in Our Universities, to study Arts and Theology, six at Cambridge and six at Oxford: at admission they are to be over fifteen and under twenty years of age, and sufficiently advanced in grammatical learning to be able to profit by the study of the liberal Arts; they are not to be Fellows or Commoners in any College or Hall. The Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean and Chapter, shall elect the twelve and send them to the Universities for their education. As they advance in their studies, their payment shall rise; before the B.A. degree (which they are to take within four years) £6; as B.A. for the following three years, (after which they are to take the M.A. degree) £8; afterwards, to encourage them in diligent Theological study, £10. When any B.A. or M.A. or person of a higher degree departs or is deprived another shall be admitted as an Undergraduate to fill up the number. The Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, is to see that these Scholars are sent to some particular College or Hall or Hospice in one or other University: and if he learns for certain that they are negligent or lazy or absent from the University, or serious misdoers, or men who do not take the B.A. or M.A. degrees in the prescribed time, or do not afterwards study Theology diligently, or who beyond our allowance have £7 a year of their own, he shall see that they are altogether deprived of their Scholarships.

Of the holding of Chapters.

The Dean, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, with the Canons present, shall once a fortnight at least, and oftener if it seems needful, hold a Chapter in the Chapter House, and deal piously and prudently with all Chapter business. Every year there shall be two general Chapters, on Nov. 25th, and on the eve of St. John Baptist's Day. Whatever is enacted by the Dean and Canons present in these two Chapters, so long as it does not contravene these Statutes, is to be observed (so far as it concerns them) by all persons belonging to Our Church.

Of the Visitation of the Church.

All things tend to decay, the best Statutes may in course of time be forgotten or despised, unless there be vigilance and pious zeal. We therefore, to avoid such evil, appoint the Bishop of Winchester Visitor, and enjoin him to see that these Our Statutes are inviolably observed; that the possessions and goods spiritual and temporal of the Church prosper; that rights, liberties, and privileges are protected; and to this end, so often as the Dean or two Canons demand it, and, if not appealed to, then at least once in three years, the Bishop shall (unless under great necessity, when he may be represented by his Chancellor) visit the Church, summon together the Dean, Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, and all other Ministers of the Church; and We grant the Bishop, by virtue of these present Statutes, full power and authority to interrogate Dean, Canons, Minor Canons, and all other Ministers, on the various Articles in these Statutes, and all other Articles concerning the state advantage or honour of Our Church, and to compel any of them on oath to speak the truth as to all misdemeanours and crimes: and, if such things be made clear and proved, the Bishop shall punish equitably, and shall do whatever may seem needful to root out vice, and shall do all that is recognised as rightly belonging to the Office of Visitor: and We order all, Dean, Canons, and others, in these matters to obey their Bishop. And we order that no one shall say anything against Dean, Canon, or Minister, but that which he believes to be true, or which is of common and current report. We also desire that the Dean, out of the common revenues of the Church, shall provide and lay before the Bishop with his suite of twenty-four persons one meal, or at most two, within the precincts. Moreover, as We desire Our Statutes to last for ever, any ambiguity, strife, or dissension which may arise henceforth between Dean and Canons, or between Canons themselves, touching the true understanding of these Our Statutes, (which We desire to have understood according to their plain and grammatical sense), that Statute or Clause on which there is a difference of opinion, shall be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury. And his interpretation and declaration (provided it be not repugnant to Our Statutes) shall be binding without controversy on all the disputants. We forbid the Visitor and interpreter of Our Statutes, and all other persons whatever, to

make any new Statutes or to dispense with any of them; and forbid the Dean and Canons to receive any such Statutes, under pain of perjury and removal. Nevertheless, We reserve to Ourselves and Our successors the authority to change these Statutes, to alter them, and, if it seem good, even to make new Statutes.

Of Prayers to be said in the Church.

Daily, while We live, let the following prayers be said at the close of the Mass, for Us, Our Spouse and Son, viz:—

"Deus, in cujus manu sunt corda Regum, etc."
Suscipe, quæsumus, Domine, etc.
Præsta, quæsumus, etc.

And for the souls of Our most potent Father, King Henry VII, and most noble Mother Elizabeth (of York) the Queen, and Our late dearest wife Jane (Seymour) these Prayers shall be said, viz., Deus cui proprium, etc. Intende, quæsumus, etc., Prosit, quæsumus, Domine, etc.

Prayers to be said in the morning by all in Our Church at their uprising.

Libera nos, Salva nos, etc., with the Prayer Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus, etc., and the Psalm, De Profundis, with the sequences following.

Evening Prayers.

When going to rest they shall say the Hymn Salvator mundi Domine, etc., with the De Profundis and sequences following.

Prayers of the Bedesmen.

Daily shall the Bedesmen, supported at our charges in the Church, say, morning, midday, and evening, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, in English, with the prayer Quæsumus, Omnipotens Deus, etc., in English.

And We, Nicholas of Worcester, George of Chichester, and Richard Coxe, Archdeacon of Ely, at the command and in the name of the King, hand over to you, the Dean, Canons, and all other Ministers of the said Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity, Winton, these Statutes to be diligently kept in good faith, in the 36th year of King Henry VIII, etc., and on the 20th day of June.

NICO. WIGORN.
GEOR. CICESTR.
RICH. COXE.

IX.

DEED OF SURRENDER.

IX.

Deed of Surrender.

THIS document, the rough draft of a Deed of Surrender to Henry VIII, was found by me in a bundle of neglected papers in the Chapter Room of Winchester Cathedral. It explains only too clearly the complete disappearance of the twelve University Students, whose names are on the original "List of Portions," and then are never again heard of. Who was to blame for this unfortunate and discreditable transaction? I think we may conclude that the fault lay with the King; though probably the Dean and Chapter acquiesced only too readily. Henry had granted them five important Manors for the support of the Students: Westmeon, Nutshulling or Nursling, Mylbroke, Avyngton, and Hoddyngton. In the Book of Values (see pp. 91, 92, 93) as well as at the foot of the Surrender, the values of these estates are given (Hoddyngton appears in the Book of Values as Haddynton); and the total clear income from them comes to the large sum of £161. 8*s*. 7¾*d*. Now under the graduated scale of payment to the Scholars, the annual outgoing certainly did not exceed £100, and probably fell even under that sum. Thus there was a margin of £60 remaining to the Dean and Chapter, in present value not less than £700 a year. It is incredible that the Capitular body should have willingly cut off so very considerable a source of income, and it therefore seems almost certain that the Surrender, though couched in terms as though it was voluntary, was made under com-

pulsion of the royal greed, which we know, did not grow less vehement in the latter years of the reign. Anyhow, in 1545 the poor Students in Divinity were abandoned to their fate, and a fine opportunity for connecting the Cathedral Chapter with the advance of Theological study was lost for ever.

There exists, beside the draft here printed, a copy, cotemporary or nearly so, written apparently by a rather illiterate person, as indeed the scribe who made the original draft also was.

The Memorandum respecting the visit to Westminster does not appear in the Copy, nor do the values of the five estates. It appears that the Dean and Chapter were obliged to visit London, and appear before Henry VIII at Westminster before they could be released from their property and its charges. It must have been with a sad spirit that they certified to the genuineness of the Surrender, and placed the five Manors in the rapacious hand of Royalty.

It is characteristic of the nature of this transaction that in the Book of Portions, in the part probably written at the end of the 16th century (see p. 58), the Dean and Chapter complain that they have never received repayment of the £41. 8*s*. 9¾*d*., being the surplusage over and above £120 reserved for the Scholars. Henry VIII did not trouble himself to disgorge things of the kind.

IX.

Deed of Surrender by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, of Estates chargeable with the Maintenance of six Students in Theology at Oxford and six at Cambridge, 1545.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus Kingesmell clericus Decanus Ecclesiæ cathedralis Wintoñ et ejusdem loci Capitulum Salutem. Cum dominus Henricus octavus Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, fidei defensor, et in terra ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum caput per literas suas patentes gerentes datum 28° die Martii anno regni sui tricesimo secundo de gratia sua speciali erexit et fundavit ecclesiam cathedralem prædictam, ac per alias literas suas patentes gerentes datum primo die Maij anno regni sui tricesimo tercio dedit et concessit nobis præfatis Decano et Capitulo et successoribus nostris diversa maneria, terras, tenementa, Rectorias ac alia[1] possessiones et hereditamenta in eisdem literis patentibus expressa et spacificata,[1] prout per prædictas seperales[1] literas patentes inter alia plenius liquet Et ulterius cum dictus dominus Rex per ordinationes et statuta fundationis ecclesiæ cathedralis prædictæ inter alia ordinavit et constituit quod nos præfati Decanus et Capitulum et successores nostri annuatim et imperpetuum invenire et sustentare deberemus duodecim sacræ theologiæ studentes: videlicet, sex eorum in universitate Oxoniæ et alios sex eorum in universitate Cantabrigiæ, et ad onus sustentationis cujuslibet eorundem duodecim studentium solvere tenemur annuatim decem libras legalis monetæ Angliæ: Sciatis quod nos præfati Decanus et Capitulum in consideratione et dicta intentione quod dictus dominus Rex nunc hæredes et successores sui nos præfatos Decanum et Capitulum et successores nostros de onere et sustentatione studentium prædictorum et eorum cujuslibet de cætero imperpetuum exonerare, acquietare

[1] *Sic* in MS.

et indempnes totaliter conservare dignaretur unanimi consensu et assensu nostris dedimus et concessimus et hoc præsenti Scripto nostro confirmavimus præfato domino nostro Regi omnia illa Dominia et maneria nostra de Westmeon, Nutshallynge alias dicto Nurslinge, Milbrooke, Avington et Hadington alias dicto Haddington, cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis in Comitatu Southampton, ac omnia messuagia Grangias et Molendina ac advocationes, donationes liberas, dispositiones et Jura Patronatuum (nostra si quae sint) ecclesiarum quarumcunque, ac etiam tofta, cotagia, terras, tenementa, prata, pascuas, pasturas, boscos, subboscos, moras, moriscos, turbarias, aquas, piscarias, piscationes, redditus, reversiones, servitia, nundinas mercatorum, tolneta, custumas, fines, amerciamenta, herietta, warda, maritagia, escaeta, relevia Curiarum, letas, visus franci plegii ac omnia quæ ad visum franci plegii pertinent, Assisam et assaiam panis vini et Cervisiæ, catalla, waiviata, extrahuras, catalla felonum et fugitivorum, liberas warennas ac omnia alia jura, jurisdictiones, libertates, franchesias, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, emolumenta et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque cum pertinentiis situata jacentia et existentia in Westmeon, Nutshulling alias dicto Nurselinge, Milbrooke, Avington, et Hadington alias dicto Haddington, in dicto Comitatu Southampton; aut alibi ubicunque dictis dominiis et maneriis seu eorum alicui quoquomodo spectantia vel pertinentia, aut ut membra vel parcella eorundem Dominiorum et maneriorum seu eorum alicujus antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existentia Ac omnia alia mesuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia, jura, et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque in Westmeon, Nutshulling alias Nursling, Milbrooke, Avington, et Hadington alias dicto Haddyngton in dicto comitatu Southampton. Quæ quidem maneria et cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis modo extenduntur ad clarum annuum valorem centum sexaginta unius librarum quindecim solidorum quinque denariorum et unius oboli Habendum tenendum et gaudendum prædicta Dominia et maneria ac prædicta messuagia grangias, molendina, advocaciones, terras, tenementa, boscos, redditus, reversiones, servitia, curiarum, letas, visus franci plegii, franchesias, libertates, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, emolumenta, hereditamenta, ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius expressa et specificata cum suis pertinentiis universis præfato

Domino nostro Regi Henrico octavo heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad proprium opus et usum ipsius Domini Regis hæredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum Et nos vero prædicti Decanus et Capitulum et successores nostri omnia prædicta maneria et Dominia, grangias, terras, tenementa, molendina, advocaciones, boscos, subboscos, redditus, reversiones, servitia, prata, pascuas, pasturas, hereditamenta, ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius expressa et specificata cum eorum pertinentiis universis et quamlibet inde parcellam præfato domino nostro Regi Henrico Octavo hæredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrentizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apposuimus. Datum in Domo nostra capitulari vicesimo die Martii Anno Regni dicti Domini regis nunc Henrici Octavi Tricesimo Sexto.

[Et memorandum quod die et anno prædictis præfati Decanus et Capitulum venerunt coram domino Rege in Cancellaria sua apud Westmonasterium et recognoverunt scriptum prædictum et omnia et singula in eodem contenta in forma superius dicta.]

Westmeon ...	74	11	8	
Nutshulling ...	29	19	7	
Milbrooke ...	20	10	8	*ob. qr.*
Avyngton ...	21	16	8	
Hoddington ...	14	10	0	
	161	8	7	*ob. qr.*

Concordatum cum registro et examinatum per Willelmum Dawtry unum clericorum Willelmi Cordel (?) mil. magistri rotulorum . . . . rotollarii (?)

X, XI.

INJUNCTIONS OF KING EDWARD VI.

X, XI.

The Injunctions of King Edward VI.

THE MS. of the two sets of Injunctions of Edward VI, (the first drawn up by the King's Commissioners for the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and the second general Injunctions addressed to all Deans, etc., of Cathedral Churches,) is written in a good sixteenth century hand, and is the original document formerly in the possession of Dean Kingsmill, as appears by his bold signature on it. As the document is dated 1547, "the first yere of his Majesties Reigne," the signature is that of the Dean near the close of his life, for he died in the following year.

This document represents the change to a distinctly Protestant condition of things. The Commissioners are now no longer Bishops; the young King's advisers make more use of Laymen: and two of the three persons who issue these Injunctions, Sir James Hales, Kt., and Francis Cave, D.C.L., are not even in Orders: the third, Simon Briggs, is a D.D.

In these Injunctions the Sequences, or rhythms formerly chanted on certain festivals after the gradual in the Communion Service, are ordered to be discontinued, and in their place Bible Reading and Homilies or Sermons enjoined. Scripture is to be read daily in the Church in English, so that first the Old Testament shall be read through (the germ of the present "First Lesson"), and a Chapter from one of the Epistles of St. Paul before the Mass (the germ of the "Second Lesson"). Sermons shall also be preached; and when this is done, "Our Lady Mass, prime and hours" are to be omitted. The Choristers are no longer to be tonsured; all abusive names and language towards people who read the Scriptures and expound them

in the Church are forbidden. Lastly, copes of black cloth are forbidden to be used.

The other Injunctions are fuller, and deal more with questions of behaviour and morals. All Deans and Canons are to be faithful and honest in distribution of alms; they must avoid taverns, gambling, sports, immoral company, and forego all swearing and bad language; they must hear sermons, and when they do so may omit "prime and hours." They are also ordered to make a Library in some convenient spot, within the Church; and it is probable that the present Cathedral Library at Winchester dates from this time; an instruction is given also to place in the Library, as a foundation, four or five of the chief Fathers, beginning with St. Augustine, and ending, singularly enough, with Erasmus. They are to be hospitable without excess; to have a portion of Holy Writ read daily at the Common Table; to avoid slander and unfruitful talk. No Prebendary on entrance is to pay more than £20 to the corporate body. Four great Bibles are to be provided: two in the choir, two in the nave. To avoid "riot and divers inconveniences," Matins are no longer to be sung at midnight, nor any other service in the night-time; but from October 8th, 1547, Matins shall begin at 6 a.m. A free Grammar School, if not already in being, shall be founded in the Close, with a Master, having a house free and twenty marks salary, and an Usher, with £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* and chamber free. And finally, Choristers who have served five years and have lost their voices, are to be sustained at some Grammar School, with a yearly stipend of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* for five years.

There is more true care for education in these two sets of Injunctions, than there was in all the professions of Henry VIII.

X.

Injunctions of the Commissioners of King Edward VI, given to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

The table of the Commissioners Injunctions gyven unto the Deane and Chapiter off Winchester.

1ª. The firste Injunction toucheth the seasyng of the sequences used in the Masse.

2ª. The seconde is of the readyng of the olde testamente and saint Paules epistoles before masse and evensonge.

3ª. The thirde is of the tyme of the sermon and presens of the ministers there.

4. The fourthe towcheth the penalite for defawte of the sermon when they are bounde by statute to the same.

5. The fyfte ys of the queresters corownes not from hensseforthe to be shaven.

6. The sixte is that noe ecclesiastycall person shall dyscorage any other person (having lycence therto) to reede the Scripture Omelyes or Injunctions.

7. The seventhe and laste dyschargeth the Deane, Canons, and other ministres of the Churche of theyr blacke clothe coopes in the quere.

Injunctions gevin to the Deane and Chapter of Winchester by Sir James Hales Knyght Frances Cave Doctor of the Lawe and Simon Briggs Doctor of Divinite Commissioners of owre Soverayne Lord Edward the Six by the grace of God King of Ynglond Fraunce and Yrelond Defender of the faythe and in earthe next under God of the chirche of Englond and also of Yrelond the supreme hedd in his Highenes generall visitation the first yere of his Majesties Reigne.

1a. *Firste* in consideration that the Kings highnes Injunctions doithe appoynt certayne chapiters bothe of the olde and new Testament whithe Homelies and Sermons to be reede and used in the tyme of divine service, It is ordered and Decreede by the Kyngs sayd Commissioners, that frome hensforthe all maner of Sequences accustomed to be songe and reede in the Catherall (*sic*) chirche of Winchester shall utterly surcease and be no more used.

2a. *Item* that aswell all maner of Ecclesiasticall persons of this said Chirche (the Deane and prebendaries only excepted) as other ministers of the same, not beyng artyficers or other hand craftes men, shall every workyng Daye immediatly before Evensong resort together in to the Chirche Where everyone of them by corse shall openly playnely and distinctly reade dayly one chapter of the Olde Testament in English untill they have orderlye and by course rede over the olde testament and than to begynne the same agayne continuyng so the Reding therof from tyme to tyme; And so likewyse immediatly before Masse shall Reade one chapiter of Saynt Pawles Epistills everye Workyng Daye whan ther ys no lecture of Divinite Read openly and distinctly; which done they shall begynne the Canonicall Epistills which also endyd they shall begine agayne the sayd Epistilis of St. Paule and so contynue.

3a. *Item* the Sermon hensforthe shalbe preached betwene mattens and masse and that all maner of Ecclesiasticall persons and other ministers of this chirche shalbe present at the sayd Sermon. And on suche days as the Sermon ys preached owre lady masse and prime and howrs to be omitted.

4a. *Item* forasmoche as hit aperythe in the Kings highnes visitatyon before the sayd Commissioners that certayne of the prebendaris of this Chirche as well suche as be absent as other beyng Resident do many tymes neclect to preache ther Sermons at ther turnes as by ther statutes they are bownd to do, whereby the peple ar not onely untawght butt also moche godly exercyse in the knowlege of scriptures therby omitted The sayd Commissioners for

a Reformation thereof have ordered and decreed, that every Prebendary within this sayde chirche shall from hensforthe eyther by hem selffe or by his sufficyent depute preache a Sermon in the sayde chirche whan and so often as his turne and course commithe. And in defaute therof he shall forfeyt twenty shillings to be levyed by the Deane of this Chirche of soche fruites and emoliments as cumithe of his prebend thone halfe to remayne to the Deane and Residensaries to the use of ther Dyvydent and thother halfe to be faythefully distributed unto the prisoners [and] poore people of the citie of Winchester at the discretyon of the Deane and Chapter for the tyme beyng.

5a. *Item that* all maner of coristars of this sayd chirche shall from hensforthe suffer ther Crownes to growe and be no more shaven butt onely ther heare to be rowndede and clypped short.

6a. *Item for* as moche as it is bothe godly and moche standing wth thordre of charyte and verie consonawnt unto a Christin mans lyffe that all men sholde study to avoyde and occasion of discord and disdayne, specially suche as be men of the chirche, and for asmoche as divers persons bothe of the clergie and of the laite cannot well alowe and favor suche of the Kyngs subjects as either do Reede or talke of the Scripture minding to advaunce the Kyngs majesties procedings in setting furthe of Godds Worde and Christs trew religion, The sayd Commissioners intending a uniforme concord and quietness to be nurisshed emongs the Kyngs subjects wth in this Chirche citie and dioces of Winchester, have ordeyned and decreede that frome hensforthe no maner of Ecclesiasticall person or other minister of this Churche shall discourage any maner of person (having licence ther unto) from reding of Scripture or communing thereof or reding or communing of the doctrine set forthe in the Kyngs Injunctions and Homelies, Nor shall name them heritikes new felows or by any other disdaynefull names of reproche Butt shall wth honest and gentill admonitions wthowt brawlings or convitious wourdes exhort all suche as abuse themselfes in reding or communyng to use the

Worde of God reverently to their edyfiing And shall not in anywise refuse or exclude them from ther companies at any tyme when occasion shall be offered that they maye cum to gether charitablie and christienly.

7a. *Item* that from hensforthe neyther the Deane prebendarie nor other ecclesiasticall person of this churche or any minister of the same shall use to were any maner cope of clothe.

XI.

The Injunctions of King Edward VI to all Deans, Archdeacons, etc., of every Cathedral Church (1547).

The table of the Kyngs Injunctions gyven to all Deanes Archdeacons Chauncelors Tresourers Prebendaries and other inferior ministres of every Cathedrall Churche.

1ª. The firste is touching the observation of all and singular the Kynges Injunctions gyven to the clergye and layte in all places generally to be observed as they concerne every person in theyr degre.

2ª. The seconde is concernyng the dooles of eny fundation.

3ª. The thirde touchyth the prests and clarks hauntyng tavernes and ale howses.

4ª. The fourthe is of presens of the ministres at the sermon and of seasyng of prime and howres the preaching day onlye.

5ª. The fyveth is of resorte to suspected women and company of them in all places.

6. The sixte is to pray for the Kynge in owr masses.

7. The seventh is concernyng the readyng of the generall and locall Injunctions ones in a quarter.

8. The eighth is touching a liberarye to be made within the space of one yere.

9. The nynth forbedeth swaring, blasphemye, fylthy communycation, and all checkyng and contentious wordes.

10. The xth toucheth the hospitalite of the residentes to be used without excesse, and most specyally to be done to the poore and nedye.

11. The xith is of a lecture of some scripture in Englisshe in tyme of meales.

12. The xijth toucheth the observation of the founders statutes not by specyall wordes of these Injunctions derogated.

13. The xiijth determyneth the somme of money: what a prebendarye shall paye at the firste enteryng of his residens.
14. The xiiijth is of iiij legior (? larger) bybles to be hadde continually within the Churche.
15. The xvth is of the gifte and collation of benefices to honeste lerned men and not to onerate the sayde benefices with eny pensions.
16. The xvjth is of the yerrly Inventorye to be made of all the Churche goodes.
17. The xvijth toucheth the Deane Dignities and other prebendaries for certayne sermons to be yerely preached.
18. The xviijth is towchying certayne Jurisdiction and provyng of testaments.
19. The xixth is of seasyng of matens at mydnight and the same hereafter to begynne at six of the clocke in the mornyng.
20. The xxth is concernyng a grammer schole where is none all redy founded nye adjoynyng to the cathedrall chirche.
21. The xxist is of the custodye of the common seale.
22. The xxijnd is towchyng the choristers after their breste be chaungyd.
23. The xxxiijrd towcheth dyvers penalities for the breakyng of the sayde Injunctions.

Injunctions gevyn by the most excellent Prince Edwarde the Sixt by the grace of God Kyng of Englond Fraunce and Irelond Defender of the faythe and of the Churche of Englond and also Irelond in erthe the Supreme hed in his highnes visitatyon to the Deanes Sub-Deanes Chauntors Chauncellors Tresorers Archedeacons prebendaries peticanons vicars and all other ministers in every Cathedrall Churche of this Realm to be observyd of everi of them in ther offices and Degrees as far as to them shall apertayne for thadvancement of Gods honor encrease of virtu and for a good ordre to be hade a moungist them.

1$^{a.}$ *Firste* they shall observe and cause to be observed not onely in ther owne Churche but also in all other Churches appropriate unto them and in other places under ther Jurisdicton all and singler Injunctions gevyne to the clergie as farre as they shall concerne them or any of them.

2a. *Item* they shall cause all doales and almes fownded and ordeyned in ther Churchis to be trewly done and made according to the tenor and effect of ther fundations and other ordinaunces.

3a. *Item* they shall not haunt or resorte to Tavernes or Ale howses or geve them selfes to drinkyng dising carding hunting hauking or any other unlawfull games butt shall after service is done geve them selfes to reding and studeing of holy scripture and of the good expositors therof or to sum other vertuos and godly exercise.

4a. *Also* they shalbe presente at all sermons preched wthin their churches and sease from all other dyvine service during the tyme of the same And that they maye the more conveniently attend upon the sayd sermon they shall omitt the prime and hours.

5a. *Item* they shall not suffer any suspected women to resort unto ther howses or chambers, nor shall resort to any soche woman in any other place.

6a. *Also* they shall in ther massis pray for the prosperite of the Kyngs maiestie by name saying the collets appoynted for that purpose.

7a. *Item* they shall reade as well the Injunctions gevin by the Kyngs matie to the clergi as also these Injunctions yerely ons every quarter in the Chapter howse and have the trewe copye of them hanged uppe there So as every man may have convenyent accesse to reade the same.

8a. *Item* they shall make a librarie in some convenient place wthin ther Churche wthin the space of one yere next ensuing this visitation and shall ley in the same Saynt Augustines Basill Gregori Nazanzene Jerum Ambros Chrisostome Cipriane Theophilacte Erasmus and other goode writters woorks.

9a. *Item* they shall not swere nor blaspheme the name of God nor use any wanton filthie chekyng scornefull or taunting wordes butt ther communication shall be honeste wthowt contentyon, virtuus, gentle, lerned, and tending to the edificatyon of other.

10. *Also* they whiche be bownde to kepe hospitalite by thordenaunce of this churche shall do the same measurablie w^thowt excesse acoording to ther portyon and shall releve therwithe the poore waye fayring menn honeste and nedy persons and specyally suche as be poore mynisters of this churche.

11. *Item* they shall have everie daye sum part of holy Scripture reade in English at ther table in the tyme of ther meales to thentent they having communication thereof may utterly avoyd all other slaunderouse and unfruitefull talking.

12. *Item* they shall observe and cause to be observed the foundation and Statuts of this churche which be not contrary repugnant or derogatory to thes Injunctions.

13. *Also* they shall not take for any color or cause above the somm of xx*li.* of any prebendary whiche woll enter his Residence being a man of honeste conversatyon goode lerning able to preache and using the same And that maye dyspend clere a bove xl*li.* yerely, and hath a convenient mansion house to kepe his Residence in.

14. *Also* they shall ley in the quere twoo bibles of the largest volume in englishe for the ministers to reade upon and two other of like sort in the body of the churche in suche meete and convenyent places as every other person coming thither maye have recourse to the same.

15. *Item* they shall geve and bestowe the benefices being of the patronage of this churche to honeste and lerned men And in nowise to onerat the same w^th any pension or other chardge.

16. *Also* they shall cause yerely one Inventorie indentid to be made of all and singler vestiments ornaments Jewells plate money and other moveable goods belonging to ther churches and thon parte of the same to remayne in the custodi of the Deane and thother in the common huche.

17. *Item* that in the Cathedrall churches of tholde erections every prebendarie resident and everie other prebendary not resident having a prebend to the yerely value of xx*li.*

And every other wiche hathe any dingnite ther shall in ordre and course every sundaye preache or cause to be preached the worde of God purely and sincerely in the same churche And the Deane for his dingnite and prebend shall preache or cause to be preached to sermons every yere in the same churche that ys to saye one upon Christmasse daye & an other upon Ester daye.

18. *Item* they that have ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction under us shall not commit thadministration of the deads goodes unto any person except the same do first make faythe before them that the dead to his knowledge died intestate or made a sufficient testament but thexecutors named theryn dyd renounce and refuse to execute the same or ells for sum lawfull cause was prohibited to take upon them thexecution thereof.

19. *Item* to thentent ther maye be one uniforme ordre in keping of dyvine service wthin all Cathedrall and collegiate churches of this realme and for thadvoyding of Riotte and dyvers inconveniences w^{h} have happened by the ministers of soche churches wheryn they were wonte to rise at midnight to matens The Kyngs majeste willythe and commandithe that the Dean and all prebendaries and other ministers of those churches shall surcease from singing of dyvine service in the night tyme And that the Deane prebendaries and all ministers of the same churches from the VIIIth daye of this moneth of October evermore beginne mattens at VI of the clocke in the morning.

20. *Item* in every Cathedrall churche where no fre grammer scole ys fownded all redye wthin the close nor hath any soche scole nere adjoyining unte hit founded by any person The Kings ma^{tie} willithe that of the commone lands and revenues of that churche shall be ordeyned and kept and mayntayned perpetually a fre grammer scole The master to have yerely xx marcs and his house rent fre And the usher yerely vi*li.* xiii*s.* iiij*d.* and his chambre free.

21. *Item* that the common Seale of every Cathedrall and Collegiate churche shalbe surely kept under iii keyes whereof the

Dean provoste or m^{r} to have one And thother two to remayne in the custody of two prebendaries resident or two felowes of the College.

22. *Also* they shall finde Coresters as have served in the churche fyve yeres or more or hathe ther voyces chaunged at some grammer scole and geve them yerely iij*li.* vis. viii*d*, out of the revenues of the common lands for the space of fyve yeres.

23. *All wiche* and singler Injunctions they shall inviolable observe under payne of deprivation or sequestration of ther frutes Revenues and other commodites untill they have done ther dewtie as they be bownde in the same.

GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN TERMS

Used in the MSS. printed in this Volume.

A

ACQUIETARE,—to acquit; to declare no longer liable for a payment.

ACTIO,—a legal "action"; the word in law signifies just the same as "secta" or suit: actions are personal, real, or mixed; see Blackstone, Bk. III, Chap. VIII.

ADVOCATIO,—an advowson, of a living, vicarage, etc.; the right of nominating a clerk to such benefice.

AGISTAMENTUM,—the right of taking cattle to the woods; see Note [24], p. 104.

ALBA,—an alb, a vestment, worn next over cassock and amice; properly, as its name denotes, a garment of white linen, also made of richer material, as of silk or cloth of gold, and of many different colours, profusely embroidered; the albs of St. Swithun's Church were decked with *les Rybyns*, which were probably scarlet in colour.

ALIENARE,—to alienate, exempt; used of the transactions by which the Dean and Chapter might part with their property.

ALLOCATIO,—an allowance; "allocare" is to allow or to allot.

AMERCIAMENTUM,—an amercement, or fine in money. "Amerciare" is to put one "ad mercem," *à mercy*; "merciare" is specially to fix a fine.

APPROPRIATIO,—"the annexing of a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, etc." (Burn's *Law Dictionary*). These appropriations at the Dissolution were given to the King, so that we do not find this item of income mentioned among the revenues of the Dean and Chapter. The Monastery which owned an appropriation was bound to serve the Church, and to keep it in order and repair. Thus Beaulieu Abbey, which had possession of the revenues of Newchurch in the Isle of Wight, was bound to pay *2s.* out of them to St. Swithun's Sacristan, and did pay it this year.

ARRERAGIA,—arrears; the word is a Late Lat. derivative of the form "ad-retro,"* whence Fr. *arrière.*

ASSAIA,—the word, which in French is *essai* (so that in modern English "to essay," signifying to make a doubtful attempt to do something, and "to assay" or test metals or money, are probably the same words) is from the Lat. *exagium*, a weighing or trying of measures and weights, from Late Greek ἐξάγιον.

ASSIGNATUS,—an assign; the legal name for a person to whom a vendor transfers, or may transfer, the right he possesses in any estate.

ASSISA, ET ASSAIA,—assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer. The subt. "assisa" is from the p.p. of the verb "assidere," used in medieval law in the sense of fixing or settling taxation, Old Fr. "asseoir la taille." Thence "assisa" means "fixed" by proper authority; and as a subst. came to be used of courts for settlement of causes, etc., and specially in England, for the courts held by two of the Justices Itinerary. The "Assisa rerum venalium," chiefly of bread, wine, and beer, was the action of bailiffs or justices of the Crown or other feudal lords, who laid or fixed the price at which these articles were to be sold, and had authority to destroy bad or adulterated goods; the Assise also settled all questions as to weights and measures. The process of testing the quality of goods was styled "assaia," assay (see above); Rymer speaks of the mayor and bailiffs as acting "in temptatione seu Assaia hujusmodi panis et cervisiæ." The word is now used only of coin and precious metals.

B

BALLIVUS,—a bailiff; agent in charge of an estate. The word is the Low Lat. "ballivus," which is a derivative from "bajulare," whence Fr. *bailler (bail)* to lease out, give by contract; and the bailiff is therefore a man who has charge of a farm so leased out.

BLADIFERUM (Molendinum),—lit. "bearing wheat," a mill for grinding corn.

BREVE,—a brief, short letter; in English law originally a citation or decree setting out some case briefly,—an act, document writ.

C

CAPELLA,—a chapel, lit. "a little cape or cope." The origin of this word is interesting: the famous "capella S. Martini," was St. Martin's little cope or cloak, which was preserved as a relic in the Palace of the Neustrian Kings, and used when oaths of much solemnity had to be taken. These oaths were taken "in Palatio nostro super capellam Domini Martini," literally "over the little cloak of St. Martin." After a time the building in which the relic lay came to be styled the "Capella," and thenceforward it became the favourite name for a little church or "sacellum" dedicated to some saint, or containing relics.

CAPITULARIS,—belonging to the chapter; see Note [12], p. 91.

CAPITULUM,—a chapter, or body of persons living in common within the precincts of a cathedral. The fact that the body is named independently of the Dean shews that that officer had a separate standing, as well as a common life with the Prebendaries: he was, in fact, also a "corporation sole," holding estates, and performing as Dean such functions as a corporation could perform, and having a corporate seal of his own. Capitulum is also used of a chapter-house or place of meeting of a chapter, and of an actual meeting of the body "holding chapter."

CARIARE,—to carry (hay, etc.); from L. carrus; the word is Celtic in origin; Brit. *karr*, a chariot or large cart.

CARTA,—a charter; an instrument or document whereby transfers of land, etc., and grants of rights and privileges are confirmed. Such documents were usually sealed by the granting party, and witnessed by friends. In royal charters under the Great Seal it was often "teste meipso," as if the royal word so corroborated needed no further witness.

CATALLA,—chattels; usually enumerated with "goods" "bona"; often used of "moveable goods," such as sheep and oxen, as opposed to fixtures; whence our modern word "cattle." The word is a corruption of "capitalia," and the idea of it is found in another form in the phrase "*head* of cattle."

CAUSA,—a legal cause or case, taken before a Court.

Celerarius,—the cellarer, one of the chief Obedientiarii, who had charge of the cellar. See *Winchester Cathedral Records*, No. I, p. 44.

Cereus Paschalis,—the Easter taper; see Note [19], p. 22.

Cervisia or Cerevisia,—beer, a word used by Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, lib, xxii, sub finem.), who describes it as Gaulish in origin. Fr. *cervoise*, a drink made of fermented barley.

Clamare,—to claim; make outcry for something belonging to one —the subst. is used in the well-known "Hue and cry," "hutesium et clamor."

Clari Denarii,—perhaps="albi denarii," pence of good silver.

Clausura,—a close of land; an enclosed space.

Collatio,—the right of appointment by a bishop to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Columbarium,—a dovecote, or pigeon-house; the right of keeping pigeons, Fr. *droit de colombier*, was one of the most vexatious of the feudal privileges.

Commoditas,—the right to some stipend or yearly payment, styled "commodum" in medieval Latin.

Communium,—(*a*) a common; common-land; defined by Blackstone (Bk. II, Ch. iii, 3), as an incorporal hereditament, being a profit which a man has in the land of another; it is of four kinds (1) common of pasture on a lord's waste lands, (2) common of piscary, liberty to fish in another's waters, (3) common of turbary, right to cut turf, (4) common of estovers, *i.e.*, of taking wood for house purposes; (*b*) a commons or allowance of food granted to each person in a community.

Completorium,—compline; the last of the canonical hours for prayers: so called because it *completed* the circle of the day's devotions; this service was properly said at the twelfth hour, or 6 p.m.

Compotus,—a "computus roll," or yearly account; from Lat. *computare*.

Consuetudines Liberæ,—free customs or usages, enjoyed by the Monastery of St. Swithun, and handed over to the Dean and Chapter; they go with "privileges and liberties."

Corpus Corporatum,—a corporate body, college, capable of collectively doing all those things which can be legally done by an individual.

Corrodium,—a corrody; see *Winchester Cathedral Records*, No. I, p. 46. The word, when used for a source of income enjoyed by a religious body, signifies, says Du Cange, "Pensio annualis de redditibus beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum ex impositione collatoris persolvenda," an annual payment to be made by the holder of an ecclesiastical benefice to some body or person, as a kind of first charge on the estate.

Cottagium,—a cottar's holding, a small farm or measure of land, with the house of the man who tilled it standing on it; then the word came to be used as synonymous with the Celtic word *cot* from which it comes.

Curia,—a court, in all the various senses of that word. This term has a puzzling characteristic; it has a double origin, (1) from the Gr. *κυρία*, and (2) from the Lat. *cohortem*. In the latter case it is not the original or classical Latin word, but a refashioned form from the French. As used in our MS. it signifies the feudal court held by the lord of the manor.

Curialitates,—courtesies; see Note [24], p. 24.

Curtilagium,—the outbuildings, courtyards, gardens and orchards of a court-house or farm.

Custrariæ,—sewing women; see Note [15], p. 22.

Custuma,—a feudal "custom," in the sense of a tax or payment. "Custuma" is a late Latin word for "consuetudinem."

D

Datum,—a date; a sense derived from the use of concluding a public document with the words "datum Wintoniæ," etc., with the day, month, and year.

Decimæ Minutæ,—the small tithes of a parish. "Tithes were also commonly divided into two classes, great and *small* tithes; the former in general comprehending corn, pease and beans, hay and wood; the latter, the small, all other predial and mixed and other tithes" (Blackstone II, iii, 2.)

Defendere et Defendi,—to be (technically) defendants, or to be defended at law by another: in documents such as grants of land, etc., "defendere" is used to signify almost "to be the possessor of." "Sese defendit pro" is a common phrase in

Domesday, meaning that the owner holds, and is ready to fight, for some property, land, or house.

DEMANDUM,—an application, or demand; a law-term, signifying a formal petition, or "libellus supplex."

DENARIUS,—a penny; lit. the tenth part, from Lat. "denus," from "decem."

DEPOSITARIUS,—a convent officer, who, *inter alia*, had charge of funerals, and of the dead generally. "Depositus" is, in Late Latin, an ecclesiastical word used of a dead person laid in a tomb.

DETERMINARE,—to audit (an account).

DIMITTERE,—to lease out or devise an estate or farm.

DISPOSITIO,—an administrative office or magistracy.

DOMINICALIS,—used of lands pertaining to the *Dominium*, or lordship of the manor.

DOMINIUM,—lordship, or, in feudal law-terms, "demesne"; it is described as the chief manor of a district, on which the lord of the manor and his ancestors have ever lived.

DOTATIO,—an endowment. This word stands for the English ecclesiastical law-term "dos ecclesiæ," which was an estate or farm given for the special purpose of keeping up the fabric of a church or the buildings connected with it.

E

ECCLESIASTICUS,—refers here to cases which the Dean and Chapter might take into the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to matters to be decided by Canon Law.

ELEEMOSYNA,—"almoigne"; "libera eleemosyna" is "Frankalmoigne"; the phrase is mostly used of property granted to churches in such a way as to be free of all charges, services, or taxes.

EMOLUMENTUM,—any gain got by labour; lit. "goods heaped together" from "e" and "moliri" to work out, which is from "moles," a heap, or an effort.

ESCAETUM,—an escheat; a forfeiture to the lord of a fee; then it came to mean a rent which took the place of such forfeiture.

EXECUTOR,—a legal executor; one who carries out or executes the wishes of a testator, as expressed in his "ultima voluntas."

EXTRAHURA, a stray; see Note [4], p. 87.

F

FELO,—a felon; a person who has been guilty of one of those crimes at common law, which carry with them forfeiture of lands and goods.

FEODI CONCESSIO,—the granting of a fief, feoffment, the most ancient method of conveyance, usually styled "feodi donatio." Originally the chief part of enfeoffment was the material ceremony styled "livery of seizin," or pure feudal investiture, enforcing and ratifying the gift, which was at first given by word of mouth only. In course of time this simpler process was found inconvenient, and the lord *conveyed* some symbol of delivery of possession, such as a clod, or staff, or turf: finally, "conveyance" by writing under seal alone superseded all the older usages.

FEODUM,—fee, or feud, in medieval law language. The word is used for the actual service or relation of subordination in which the inferior stands to the superior; then for the land held by such service or tenure from a superior lord. The phrase, "seisiti sumus in dominico nostro ut de feodo," simply means that Henry VIII had taken these estates into his domain or lordship, as feudally possessed by him, so that he could regrant them, with all rights and duties on them. In books of feudal law the word "beneficium" and feudum" are used interchangeably.

FERIA,—a fair.

FIRMARIUS,—the holder of an estate let "ad firmam," a farmer; in the case of these estates he was the person who tilled the land for the Dean and Chapter; he lived on it, and paid them some kind of rent; he had allowances, as if he were a servant, "pro toga sua," in many instances.

FERETRUM,—a bier, or framework on which relics were carried.

FINABILIS,—liable to tax of lands; the word comes from a Med. Lat. word "finare"* of which "financia"* is the subst. It is defined as "to pay a sum of money by composition or otherwise in lieu of a tax."

FINIS,—a fine; see Note [8], p. 87.

FIRMA,—the "farm" or rent of a manor or farm, or rectory. This word has two origins, (1) the Lat. "firmus," as though it

signified the *fixed* or firm rent of a manor, etc., and (2) the A.S. *feorm*, *feorme*, *fearme*, food, a meal, then "a place whence food is got, a farm:" our English "farm" is rather from the A.S. (which already shows the *a*) than from the Lat., which does not properly go further in derivation than the Fr. *ferme*.

Focalis,—fuel, whatever is suitable for the hearth, focus.

Forisfactum,—a forfeit; see Note [13], p. 91.

Franchesia,—a franchise or liberty; thus, the Soke of Winchester was the Franchise of the Bishop of Winchester.

Friscus,—fallow or uncultivated land; see Note [22], p. 101.

Fullonicum (Molendinum),—a fulling-mill, for fullers of cloth.

G

Generosus,—a gentleman; person of gentle birth.

Grangia.—a grange, or barn; from the late Lat. "grangea*" which is from *granum*, grain.

H

Hamletum,—a hamlet, deriv. of English "hám," a house, dwelling, then a village or collection of homes.

Hanaperium,—the Hanaper Office; see Note [19], p. 42.

Hereditamentum,—a hereditament; a landed estate, etc., which descends by inheritance.

Heriettum,—a heriot; see Note [4], p. 87.

Hock,—the fifteenth day after Easter Day; see Note [31], p. 26.

Hundredum,—a Hundred, or Hundred-Court, a local division in English territorial arrangements.

I

Ignitegium,—curfew; see Note [30], p. 26.

Immobilis (res),—a man's immoveable property, such as lands, houses, and the profits thence arising.

Impignoratio,—mortgaging of an estate.

Implacitari,—to be called into court; to have an action lie against one. "Placitum" is a legal plea. Originally it

signified the assembly of a Germanic king's court; then it was taken for the orders or decrees of the monarch, his "pleasure," but the special and technical sense is that of a law court.

Implementum,—a tool, implement, specially for country work; lit. a fulfilling of work, and then the means whereby work is done. Du Cange, under the word *implementum*, quotes these Letters Patent of Henry VIII, as the only passage in which the word occurs, and guesses, quite wrongly, as to its meaning.

Infirmarius,—the Monk in charge of the Infirmary or Convent Hospital; he was one of the Obedientiarii or Officers of the Monastery.

Indentura,—an indenture; see Note [2], p. 87.

L

Lacticinæ,—food made of milk, or sucklings (?).

Leta,—a court leet, or View of Frankpledge; see Visus franci plegii.

Liberata,—a dress, or cloth for dress, delivered over to one's feudal or other dependents; a "livery."

Liberatio,—a "livery," *i.e.*, a thing delivered to anyone for his equipment; clothing of a formal kind; hence our servants' "livery."

M

Manerium,—a manor; the word originally meant a property with a house on it, from "manere," whence "mansio": but in England it signified a whole feudal estate, and carried with it all rights of lordship.

Maritagium,—the right of bestowing a feudal dependent in marriage (and of taking something for so doing).

Matutinæ,—sc. preces; the service called Matins, which usually began about daybreak. The Injunctions of Edward VI indicate the way in which the original series of seven services (Matins, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None, Vespers, and Compline) were gradually being combined into the present system of Morning and Evening Prayer.

Messuagium,—a "messuage" or mansion-house. It is from the L. Lat. "mansionaticum."

Misa,—a "mise" or deduction; see Note [25], p. 104.

Mobilis (res),—property which can be moved from place to place, as sheep, cattle, etc.; "which may attend a man's person wherever he goes: his furniture, clothes, jewels, etc.; his 'moveables' or personal property." In Fr. *biens meubles;* whence the use of *meuble* for furniture.

Molendinum Aquaticum,—a water-mill.

Moneta Legitima Angliæ,—lawful coin of the realm of England.

Monumenta,—muniments, sc. charters, and other documents of value.

Mora,—a moor, or heath-land.

Moriscus,—marsh-land.

N

Navis Ecclesiæ,—the nave of a church.

Nebularum Panis,—biscuit or wafer made of fine flour; see Note [12], p. 22.

Nonæ,—the prayers said at the ninth hour, or at 3 p.m

Nundinæ,—a market.

O

O Sacristæ,—the Sacrist, on his appointment to that office, had an O of his own to sing (the O's take their name from the seven Antiphones which begin with O, sung usually on the approach of great festivals). After the Sacrist had thus taken possession of his office he was usually honoured with a feast. See Mr. E. Green's monograph on "O Sapientia," published by the Society of Antiquaries.

Oblationes,—offerings; see Note [6], p. 20.

Obolus,—a half-penny.

Obsonator,—a manciple; a servant whose business it is to buy food, etc., in the market for the community.

Obventiones,—obventions; emolument in the form of offerings; see Note [7], p. 21.

OPUS,—a feudal service or duty, used as = *corvée.*

ORILOGIUM,—a clock, see Note [32], p. 26.

ORTUS,—for "hortus," a garden.

P

PANNAGIUM,—"pannage"; used chiefly, if not entirely, of pigs; see Note [9], p. 89.

PATENTES LITERÆ,—royal "letters patent" (also styled "letters overt"), deeds or grants by the monarch under the Great Seal, giving lands or honours, or liberties and franchises, etc. They are so styled because they are not sealed up as are "close rolls" or "literæ clausæ," but are laid open in the sight of all men, ready to be shewn in confirmation of the authority given by them, with the seal attached and appended.

PATRONATUS,—patronage; the right to appoint to ecclesiastical benefices.

PENSIO,—a payment (not a *pension*), made annually, being a certain fixed portion out of the income of an ecclesiastical benefice, paid by the holder of it to some person or body, usually in lieu of tithes.

PENTECOSTALIA,—Pentecostal offerings; see Note [6], p. 20.

PERQUIRERE,—to acquire, purchase.

PERQUISITA INDULGENTIARUM,—the sums of money received for indulgences. This usage of the word "perquisitum" is specially English, as also is the modern "perquisite." That St. Swithun's was accustomed to issue indulgences is plain from the ledger-stone over the remains of Prior William Basing in the Cathedral, on which we read "Hic jacet Willelmus de Basing, quondam Prior istius ecclesiæ, cujus animæ propitietur Deus, et qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres annos et quinquaginta dies indulgentiæ percipiet."

PERSONALIS,—a suit referring to the rights of ecclesiastical persons, or "parsons."

PERSONATUS,—a parson, or clergyman of a parish.

PERTINENTIA,—an appurtenance; whatever belongs to a thing or place; used in legal documents to cover all property not specified in connection with the estate dealt with.

PINCERNUS (the usual form of the word is *pincerna*),—a butler.

PLACITARE,—to plead at law, to "enter a plea" at law; see under "Implacitari."

PORTIO,—a yearly allowance.

POSSESSIO,—a farm which a man or a body corporate possesses; apparently used in Med. Latin exclusively of land, and not of other "possessions."

PRÆBENDARIUS,—the holder of a prebend. A "præbenda" was provender, or sustentation; then it was narrowed to the support granted to the officers of a cathedral or college, and the Præbendarius, or holder of such sustentation, became a chief personage of honour in these corporate bodies.

PRÆCENTOR,—the Chanter or Precentor; in the cathedrals of the New Foundation one of the Minor Canons. He has the charge of the music, the decorum of services, and of the attendances of all members of the body in Cathedral.

PRIVILEGIUM,—an immunity from the ordinary course of the law, or an ordinance in favour of one, not held by others.

PRIMA,—the prayers said at the first hour of the day, 6 a.m.

PROFICUUM,—profit, of an estate.

PROSEQUI,—to prosecute; institute an action at law against anyone.

PROVENTUM,—a source of income.

PYXIS.—the box or vessel in which the consecrated wafer is reserved in the Roman Church.

Q

QUARRURA,—a quarry, from the *squaring* of the stones. Quarrura is contracted from "quadratura."

QUARTERIUM,—a farthing.

QUERELA,—a lawsuit; "querela feudalis" is a suit in the Lord's Court touching some question or matter of feudal law. The meaning is preserved in our word "plaint," the statement in writing of a cause of action, now used only in County Court actions. A statement of claim in Chancery actions used to be styled a "Bill of Complaint."

R

REALIS,—real, i.e. touching matters of actual property, estates, etc.; used in these Letters Patent of the right of the Dean and Chapter to go into Court on such matters as referred to their "real" property.

RECEPTOR.—one of the Canons, whose office it is to receive all the money payable to the Dean and Chapter.

RECOGNITIO,—a recognition or rent in acknowledgment of a lord's rights; see Note [7], p. 87.

RECOGNOSCERE,—in legal use, to acknowledge a document as being one's own act and deed, or to recognise one's liability.

RECTORIA,—a rectory, as held by a monastery or a Dean and Chapter, meant the receipt by the body corporate of all the great tithes arising from a church, while the spiritual work of the parish was done by a curate or vicar.

REDDITUS,—a rent. Here the "redditus assisæ" was a certain fixed tax paid to the lord from freehold farms; it is Englished by the lawyers as "rent of assise"; the Fr. *rente foncière.*

RENTALE,—a book of rentals one containing a list of estates, with the rents due from each.

RELEVIUM,—a feudal relief. "The heir on admission to his ancestral feud paid a fine or acknowledgment to the lord in horses, arms, money, or the like" (Blackstone Ed. Kerr, Chap. II, p. 88), and so *raised up again* the inheritance: restoring it after it had fallen by his predecessor's death into the lord's hand.

RESPONDERE ET RESPONDERI,—to be respondent, and to be answered for. The phrase also signified "to pay and be paid," as when people make themselves *responsible* for this or that payment.

REVERSIO,—a "reversion" of lands; this was the first succession after the death of the actual holder, or perhaps more properly the return of a fief or estate to its own lord on the close of the grant, which was commonly determined by the death of the grantee or holder.

RESIDENTIA,—residence, in the technical sense, the living within the precincts of the Cathedral, and attending divine service. The technical definition is "the being present twenty-one days continuously at morning and evening prayer in Cathedral, and keeping a separate establishment in the Close."

ROTULUS CURIARUM,—a Court roll, a document which gives the names, etc., of all tenants who have attended Court, and a brief account of all causes tried before the Court.

S

Sacrista,—The Sacrist, who has charge of the Church generally, and of the furniture, etc., of divine worship; he is also charged with the spiritual care of the dwellers in the Close; he is set over the sub-sacrists, bellringers, and vergers.

Sacristaria,—a Sacristan's roll of account; the Sacristan or Sacrist received payments from many sources to meet the usual expenses of divine service, as may be seen on pp. 19–21. The income this year, £48. 14*s*. 10½*d*., or about £560 of our money, appears to have been scarcely sufficient for the requirements of the Church and precinct.

Scitus,—the site, or surface of ground covered by a manor house, etc.

Scrinium,—a shrine or repository for relics, fixed or moveable. This "Scrinium St. Swithuni," which stood between the Chantries of Waynflete and Beaufort, was very splendid, and was destroyed under order of Thomas Cromwell in 1538.

Secta,—suit, or attendance at a court; also suit, in the sense of pursuit of the hue and cry, and, legally, a suit in Chancery.

Seisitus,—"seized," put in possession; see Note [2], p. 37.

Senescallus,—the seneschal, or clerk of the lands; apparently the same as the chapter clerk. He had to attend the Dean and Receiver on progress, hold courts, give good advice, see to repairs and improvements on the estates.

Septimana Pentecostes,—the week after Whit-Sunday.

Servitium,—feudal service; anything which a tenant has to pay to or to do for his lord by reason of his fief or holding.

Sexta,—sext; the prayers said at the sixth hour, *i.e.*, at midday.

Soka,—the soke; in Winchester, the district under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. The word is the *soc* of the A.S. "sac and soc." "Soka is the area within which a liberty, privilege, or franchise, granted by the king to a subject, is exercised" (Bp. Stubbs).

Spiritualis,—touching matters of the "spiritualty"; used of cases in which the Dean and Chapter might go into court, in the matter of their jurisdiction, with respect to "spiritual" as opposed to "real" property.

Solidus,—a shilling.

STATIO,—a little chapel or altar, at which processions were wont to halt on their way to some important church or shrine: so in foreign churches, and on lines of pilgrimages abroad, one sees the devout halting for prayer before the "Stations of the Cross."

STAURUM,—store (of goods or animals); see Note [11], p. 91.

T

TABULA MISSÆ,—the list of masses, with the names of the celebrants at each; see Note [27], p. 25.

TALLAGIUM,—a tallage, or payment of a tenth or fifteenth, etc., to the King, according as it may be laid by Parliament; a word used continually in respect to English taxation. When levied by such a body as the Dean and Chapter, it must have signified some smaller impost, or aid demandable of demesne lands at the discretion of the lord. The word comes from "talea," a tally, on which payments were notched.

TENEMENTUM, a holding; an estate held under feudal tenure.

TENENS,—a tenant; tenants, in these documents, are distinguished as "libere" and "custumarie" tenentes, the former being "freeholders," who hold or possess free land under the lordship; while customary tenants are those who possess lands or "tenements" granted, according to English custom-law, to husbands or to wives as a dower. Their holding was a peculiarity of English usage or law. "Is enim invaluit mos apud Anglos, ut si quis fœminam hæredem ducat, et ex ea prolem gignat quæ viva prodit in lucem, terras, de quibus uxoris nomine saisitus in ejus vita est, et mortua, integras ad vitæ suæ terminum retineat." Du Cange cites in support of this Littleton and Cowell.

TERRA,—a farm.

TERTIA,—tierce, the prayers said at the third hour, or 9 a.m.

THESAURARIUS,—one of the Canons appointed to be treasurer; he is paymaster, and has, with the Dean, charge of the buildings, valuables of the Cathedral, etc.

TOFTUM,—a toft; described as (1) a spinney, or clump of trees and brushwood (= tuft); (2) a messuage or house, or place where farm buildings once stood that are fallen down. In the sense

of a plantation or shrub-clad knoll the word is Scandinavian; it looks as if the proper sense (Norw. *toft* or *tomt*, cleared or emptied) was a knoll from which the forest trees had been cleared away, and only brushwood left.

Tolnetum,—a toll on merchandise brought by sea to land.

Tortus,—a twisted rope steeped in tar, etc.; a torch.

Turbaria,—a peat-bed; place where turf is cut.

U

Uttlegatus,—or utlagatus, an outlaw; see Note [13], p. 91.

V

Vesperæ,—the service read or sung in the evening, probably at 5 p.m.

Virgata,—a virgate of cloth, quantity unknown to me; (? a yard, from "virga.")

Visus Franci Plegii,—"view of frankpledge," or Courtleet, a court of record, held yearly in a Hundred (or in a lordship or manor). It was before the steward of the leet, and its original purpose was to review the frankpledges, *i.e.*, the freemen within the liberty, who are all, in ancient English law and custom, pledges for the good behaviour of one another.

W

Waiviata,—waifs, which were "bona waiviata," goods stolen from their owner, and then thrown away by the thief in his flight." See *Winchester Cathedral Records, II*, p. 74.

Warda,—a wardship, the authority of the feudal lord over the children of his dead vassals; also an estate held by the lord in wardship on behalf of such children.

Warenna,—a warren; a Low Lat. word framed from the German, O. H. G. *warjan*, *werjan*, to protect; so that the sense is a piece of land fenced and protected, on which rabbits can live and multiply.

Warrentizare,—to guarantee or warrant; the word comes from the same Germ. root *warjan* as "warren," and signifies to grant protection to a person or a property.

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